

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, AUGUST 5, 1899.

\$1 a Year,
in advance.



Our Summer Fairs.

Brandon.

The directors of this show may safely be congratulated on the success of the fair recently held. There was nothing miraculous at any point, but at every point its last year's well-earned reputation has been well sustained and in some things surpassed. The stock classes were well filled up, but we regret to note the absence of well-known exhibitors, whose animals should have been there. If this is to be a strong western fair, the men of the west should do their full share to support it by bringing in their best,

it is only those who have followed it all through the last ten years who can do it anything like full justice, yet even the visitor who can only spend a few hours in a year or two sees enough in that way to induce him to make a point of embracing the next opportunity of re-visiting it, which this fair can always offer once a year, and at the cheapest fares. The fair never looked better in its whole history than it does today, and those sixty acres of Brome grass alone are a sight that cannot be paralleled anywhere else and may seldom be seen of the same quality even here.

The fair also furnished The Nor-West Farmer an opportunity of renewing many old and valued acquaintances and making a goodly number of new ones.

HORSES.

In the Clydesdale classes two of the most noted sires in the province faced each other and great interest was felt in the result. Colquhoun's Erskine Lad, in the hands of his former owner, J. Ewen, of Morden, has been more than once champion of the west and has lost nothing in his present owner's hands. He has fine action and ambition, with perfect hind quarters and good under-

CATTLE.

Since last exhibition an addition of 100 feet has been made to the cattle building, making it now a commodious structure of 150 feet in length, with four rows of stalls running the full length of it. Large as this space is, it was not large enough to hold all the cattle, and quite a number had to take the open sheds outside. Most of the cattle were shown the previous week at Winnipeg. Only a few local men came in, one herd of Shorthorns, a few odd head of Jerseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins made up the contributions. We think there could be more stock, both pure-breds and grades, shown by local men, who we know have good stuff. The judges were J. C. Snell, London, Ont., for beef breeds, and James Bray, Longburn, Man., who placed the awards very satisfactorily in the dairy classes. Twenty-five head of fine Shorthorns and Ayrshires from the Prairie Home Farm were shown by Manager Yule. They were much admired. Cards were placed above the animals sold, bearing the name of the purchaser. Those going to Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., to make up his show herd for the Toronto Industrial, were closely examined



Hay Making on Sheep Creek, near Calgary, Alta.

Photo by J. M. Lowndes, Calgary.

and to get this the directors must offer more money, in the leading classes especially. Leaving out of count the extra preliminary preparation, it is unreasonable to expect a man to bring in live stock 50 or 100 miles to compete for the scale of prize money offered at Brandon, and lose a week over the business. Glory don't count in ordinary business, while money talks all the time. This mistake of offering too small prizes for valuable exhibits is by no means confined to Brandon, but the able directors of the western show can well afford to set the example of improvement, which the rest should follow.

The attendance at the fair comprised a larger proportion of the farming population of the west, perhaps, than even Winnipeg did. Excursions by train were largely patronized, and farmers' rigs from long distances were a most gratifying feature. The fine weather helped to bring out all who could come, and the result has been a record attendance.

The buildings are up-to-date and of a quality which proves the directors have faith in the future of their enterprise. They have in addition to their show proper about the very best side show on earth. The experimental farm is now at its best, and though

standing, but looks barely equal to his rival in heart girth, and has had a heavy season's service. Burnbrae, with his Winnipeg championship newly won, is a thick, strongly put up horse, hard to beat anywhere, but was thought by good critics deficient in ambition. It was only by a near thing he got to the top, and the district may well be proud of such a pair of sires. Tully Elder may well be proud of his mare's victory over the Winnipeg champion mare. Mr. Thomson is invincible when it comes to a family group, and had everything else his own way.

Draft teams, light and heavy, have been more numerous at Brandon in former years, but what were shown were very good. Once more an Elder came to the front; this time with the finely trained team that is so well-known at the plowing matches.

In the carriage class Couquhoun led with his German coacher, Pasha, a horse of great substance. The Stickle team from Carberry seems invincible, and some good singles came in here.

In thoroughbreds the big showy Rumpus from Ontario led, Dr. Hurd a good second. The turnout of light horses was very good all the way through. A. B. Fleming's gray 1st here and at Winnipeg, and W. Swan's beautiful home-bred Shetland.

by interested spectators. They were not entered for competition.

BEEF BREEDS—SHORTHORNS.

Without the Greenway herd the number of this popular breed on the grounds would have been rather small. The Manitoba bred class was most slimly filled, there being only seven animals shown to win the 22 prizes offered, while in the open class all the prizes were not taken up. Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, had out nine animals, headed by Aberdeen 2nd, the second prize three-year-old bull at Winnipeg last year. He showed seven head and won seven prizes, five firsts and two seconds. Six of those out were by Aberdeen 2nd, who is proving a most useful sire. Chalmers got first for yearling bull and second for yearling heifer and heifer calf in the Manitoba-bred class. In the open class he got first for two and four-year-old bulls, and first for three and two-year-old heifers. F. W. Brown had forward the herd he had at Winnipeg. He got first for yearling heifer and heifer calf in the Manitoba-bred class. In the open class he had first and diploma for his three-year-old bull, Lyndhurst III, the first prize three-year-old at Winnipeg; second for bull calf, first for his aged cow, Gaiety V. and second for year-

ling heifer. J. S. Robson's bull calf, Royal Judge, was again first, as at Winnipeg. Allison's bull calf, Daisy's Pride, was first in the Manitoba-bred class and he got first for Jubilee Queen, champion female at Winnipeg. In the other class he had first for the yearling bull, Riverside Stamp II, second in Winnipeg; second with Daisy of Strathallan 12th, for aged cow; first yearling heifer and heifer calf. He also got the herd prize.

POLLED ANGUS.

In this class the herds of A. Cumming, Lone Tree, and A. B. Fleming, Brandon, had the field to themselves, that of Hon. W. Clifford not coming forward. Cumming got the herd prize and all the first prizes, excepting the first prize two-year-old bull and heifer, which went to the Brandon herd.

HEREFORDS.

The same cattle were here as at Winnipeg, Marples having it all his own way in nearly every class with his well-fitted animals. Sharman showed only his two-year-old bull, Pride of Westview, and won first and diploma, thus beating Marples' champion bull at Winnipeg.

DAIRY BREEDS—HOLSTEINS.

There was quite a large showing of the black and whites. The herds of Messrs. Glennie, Fleming and Potter, shown at Winnipeg, were present. Besides these, Jas. Herriot, Souris, showed some four or five head, winning second place for aged bull and cow. The cow also won third place in the milk test. Glennie had by far the best of it, winning the most first prizes, the same as at Winnipeg, and also the herd prize. Fleming had the first prize two-year-old heifer and other prizes. Potter had forward only a few animals and won several prizes.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

W. V. Edwards, Souris, had the field almost to himself with his excellent herd of Jerseys. The section for aged cows brought out five entries, the largest entry in the class, several city cows being shown, but Edwards was first and second. He was first in every section except for heifer calf, which went to Evans.

DAIRY GRADES.

Four-year-old cows made a ring of four. Mutter, Brandon, first; Sharman, second. There was also four entries for three-year-olds. Mutter getting first and second. He also got the herd prize.

BEEF GRADES.

W. Sharman, Souris, carried off all the first prizes.

The special prize of \$25 offered by the Bank of British North America for the best herd, bull and four females, two years and under, of any pure-bred class, bred in Manitoba or the N. W. T., and owned by one exhibitor, went to J. E. Marples, of Deleau, for his young Hereford herd, Cumming making a good second.

SHEEP.

A. D. Gamley was the only local competitor. Murray, of Lyleton, divided with him the honors for Leicesters, and between them they put up a grand exhibit. Alex. Wood, Souris, was here, as at Winnipeg, the only Oxford Down man, but his flock are capital examples of the breed. Mr. McQueen, the judge, secured rams of this flock for use on his own ewes at Carievale, as the very best possible sires to get size and quality. No Shrops were shown. The rest of the classes were filled, as far as they went, by Winnipeg exhibits.

SWINE.

Some of the best herds from Winnipeg were present and had most of the prizes. Messrs. Yule and McQueen, Carievale, did

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the judging, making a few changes from the Winnipeg awards. F. W. Brown's Cora Bell, 2nd in aged class at Winnipeg, had 1st and diploma here, while his other sow, Alma, 1st and diploma at Winnipeg, was turned down by the new judges. The 1st yearling and diploma sow at Winnipeg had nothing at Brandon; one of his sows, unplaced at Winnipeg, got 1st here. These and other changes in the same man's herd only go to show how very close in merit were the animals competing. A sow of Brown's under 12 months was put above McKenzie's Gentry sow, 1st at Winnipeg. As will be seen from the prize list, there were next to no local exhibitors, nearly every prize going to the half dozen Winnipeg exhibitors who brought their stock here. It is needless to say that the outside stock was of special merit, but it is disappointing to find so poor a turnout by local men. J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, did well

poorly represented, so also were the Buff Rocks, Wyandottes and Javas. Games of different kinds were fairly well represented. This year's chicks were on the whole well grown. The exhibit of pigeons and bantams was large and good.

Geese were out in the greatest numbers ever seen at the Western. Every one was astonished at the number and quality. Turkeys, too, were a large class, especially the bronze ones, while the young poults were exceptionally good. A few White Holland were shown. Ducks were also a large class, Pekins predominating.

DAIRY.

This section was very well filled. The judging was done by J. W. Cluff, of J. Y. Griffin & Co., Winnipeg. The home dairy section was remarkable, not only for its amount, but for high quality and skill in the making. Scarcely one lot was below

Fyfe; J. Ralston, of Rapid City, a good second. Mr. Ralston was successful with other grains. The White Fyfe from F. H. Jackson, Ebor, was also good. W. Middleton, Brandon, showed four magnificent bunches of cultivated grasses.

HORTICULTURAL.

There was a fine collection of window plants shown by the Brandon ladies, and a tent almost filled with pot plants from R. Alston, Winnipeg. Cut flowers and small fruit made a capital show; vegetables a little behind.

In the main hall the combined flower and grain and grass exhibit from the Experimental Farm was, as usual, the principal attraction down stairs. From Douglas school came a fine collection of wild plants by the pupils. Brandon also showed a very good collection.

The weed gallery was one of the best



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with his Tamworths, but every other prize all down the list went to the herds of Messrs. McKenzie, High Bluff; Brown and Bradley, Portage; Bray, Longburn; Potter, Montgomery, and Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

POULTRY.

The exhibit of poultry was the largest and finest ever seen at the western show. The poultry building was filled and a large tent besides. The largeness of the exhibit was a surprise to the Brandon poultrymen themselves. The Barred Rocks were the banner class, there being nearly a dozen pairs and four pens shown. Grundy won for pair and Chambers 1st for pen, while Garside had seconds in both. Chicks, too, were well grown, D. McLean getting first. White Rocks were perhaps the next largest class, and the chicks of this lot were also well grown. White, Single and Rose Comb, Leghorns were the next largest classes. Cochins of different varieties were

par and the judging was a very difficult task. Elkhorn may well be proud of the two highest prizes won by Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. John Gorrell, of Carberry, winner of the sweepstakes, is another well-known buttermaker. The difficulty of transit in this warm season is against the makers a good deal, but the high scoring even of several that got no money prizes must have been very gratifying to the exhibitors. Several very nicely executed ornamental designs for table butter are deserving also of special mention. Messrs. Jory, Scott and Race are each capable factory men, and their work here scored well. The show of cheese was limited. Mr. Alex. Thomson, of Douglas, a well-tried maker, divided the honors with Ben Dutton, of Birtle.

GRAIN AND GRASSES.

There was a moderate display of grain, but some of the samples were excellent. W. S. Hunter, of Brandon, showed choice Red

frequented stands on the ground. Messrs. Burman and Braithwaite did the honors.

Regina.

The fair at Regina was held July 25 and 26. Although the weather the first day was so unfavorable as to greatly discourage the attendance and interfere to a certain extent with the number of exhibits, and notwithstanding the fact that this fair was the first one for some years, still, thanks to the able management of President Spring-Rice and board of directors, as also to the untiring efforts of Secretary Trant, the fair was not only a financial success, but passed off in a way which is gratifying and augurs well for the future.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Forget graced the occasion with his presence.

In the live stock line the horses were the most important exhibit, most of the sec-

tions being pretty well filled, and in a few cases the competition was close. The quality of a number of the animals was very good, and with some attention paid to fitting the horse ring here would become an interesting one. Heavy drafts were not quite so numerous as general purpose and lighter classes. In heavy draft stallions, first place went to R. & J. Kinnon, Cottonwood, for Glenfarg, a horse worthy of special mention, while H. C. Lawson's horse came second. The other most successful men in this class were Spring-Rice Bros., Pense, Assa., who came first and second on teams, first on mare and foal, and second on two-year-old; J. McMichael, who won second on mare and foal and first on an extra well-filled foal of '99; and C. Martin, whose two-year-old came first. The only general purpose stallion shown was a chestnut exhibited by Thos. Brooks. First place went to J. Godson for team, mare and foal and foal of 1899, while H. C. Lawson, A. Grant and T. Elliott took the blue tickets in each one of these respective sections. Spring-Rice Bros. and R. Kell also showed good animals in this class but failed to score. In standard bred stallions, J. Forrester won first with Madward, a very neat fellow, Angus Wilkie coming second with Gen. Thorp. H. C. Lawson took three firsts and a second in this class also. J. Godson took first on a team of nicely moving carriage horses, and J. Moody the same place with a very stylish single driver. Messrs. Elliott, Martin, Blair and McLean each won places in this class. From ponies of 14½ hands and under a number of very good animals were ruled out on account of over-height. Blair took first in team, with J. K. McInnis second. N. Baker carried off the red ticket in single driver. Saddle ponies were a strong class, there being nine entries. R. Robinson's Dolly Varden is worthy of special mention as not only winning first place here, but also on account of her success on the track, taking first money there. Baker and A. E. Iredale took second and third in saddle ponies, while Master Mowat, with a very handsome Shetland, was recommended for a special. Judges on horses were John A. Turner, Millarville, Alta.; J. J. Churchill, V. S., Indian Head; R. S. Matthews, V. S., and Staff-Sergt. Ayre, both of N.W.M.P., and J. Gilbert, Regina.

Cattle were a decidedly light exhibit, although there are many good animals in the district, and a pretty strong showing might have been made. In Shorthorns, J. Gilbert and H. McIlree each showed good three-year-old bulls and won in order named. S. Beech, with a better handling and well-filled two-year-old, won in his class and carried off the sweepstakes. J. C. Pope showed two nice Ayrshire cows besides a few other dairy cattle, and W. Simpson showed a Holstein bull. J. P. Balderson and N. Smith also showed good cattle. Messrs. Turner, of Millarville; Sinton, of Regina, and Ferguson, of Moose Jaw, were cattle judges.

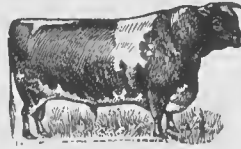
Sheep and swine were also very light. J. Fessant, of Fort Qu'Appelle, showed Shrops. and D. Wyse showed Leicesters and Shrops.

Poultry and dairy were each light, with a few nice exhibits in the latter.

In the hall, Supt. Angus MacKay, of the Experimental Farm, acted as judge of grains, grasses and roots. Especially are grasses in sheaf worthy of mention, some samples of Brome being about 5 feet, 6 inches long. Grain made a fairly good showing.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture had a good exhibit of mounted specimens of noxious weeds, which interested quite a number of the farmers, but the good results would have been much augmented had some competent man been in charge to give further information. Director Buchanan had also out a good collec-

Marchmont Stock Farm.



SCOTCH-BRED

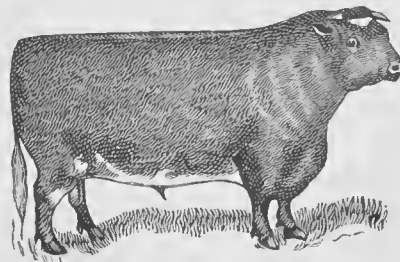
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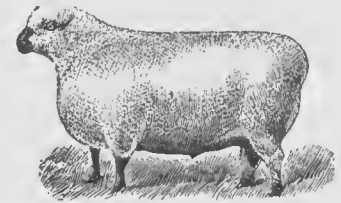
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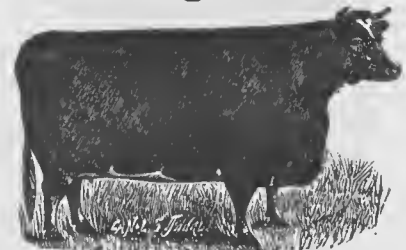
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PURVES THOMSON, Pilot Mound, Man.

tion of weeds and took the Association prize.

Some of the arts display and ladies work was very good and held the attention of the fair sex.

In the plowing match, W. McDermit took first place for work, with Alex. McDunnott coming in second but capturing first place for best cleaning plow.

The N. W. M. P. local corps gave a fine

McIvor, 2nd; Lang, 3rd. Aged Shorthorn cow brought out a splendid lot. As usual, Helliwell's aged one got first place, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, taking second place. For heifer, 2 years old, Helliwell, 1st. Heifer, 1 year old, McIvor, 1st; Lang, 2nd. Heifer calf, McIvor, 1st; Allison, 2nd; Helliwell, 3rd. These were a fine lot of ten calves. Shorthorn herd, McIvor, 1st; Helliwell, 2d. This was very close, as the latter had rather

Young Bushfield as a 3-year-old roadster stallion. The show in horses in point of quality and number of entries was a pride for the district. The judge in horses was A. Colquhoun, Douglas. He, as usual, gave the fullest satisfaction to the exhibitors in this class, many compliments being paid him on the grounds for his impartiality and good judgment.

In swine some very fine animals were shown. Those that attracted attention from visitors being a Chester White boar under a year old, and two sows, same age. They were first prize winners in their several classes, owned by Henry Walker, of Pipestone.

In sheep the display was an excellent and creditable one. Among many that were shown of undoubted excellence may be mentioned several Shropshire ewe lambs, owned by Wm. Stephen, of Virden.

The poultry classes were especially well filled with entries, and there again the competition was keen in some classes. The judges were well pleased with the quality. Mr. Higginbotham was a large exhibitor and prize winner in several different breeds with a number of choice fowls.

Special mention should be made of a fine display of grains and grasses in sheaf. Among other collections, perhaps, that of Wm. Stephen deserves special mention for excellent quality, he securing first prize for six-rowed barley in sheaf and second for sheaf oats. He also secured first for timothy, first for red top, second for mixture of clover in sheaf, and first for collection of all kinds of grains and grasses in sheaf. This exhibit well repaid a visit.

Roots and vegetables were well advanced for the season.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the show was an extra good collection of wild flowers (pressed) shown by two school girls, Lizzie McDougall and Lily Bradley, being their own work. This exhibit would have had much greater value and interest had the flowers been named.

Another feature of the fair that was apparently much appreciated and enjoyed was the "weed exhibit," presided over by Chas. Braithwaite, weed inspector, who was one of the busiest men on the grounds, but he appeared to find his work of explaining the different exhibits a pleasure.



Farm Home of A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.

The Messrs. Mutch are early pioneers in this district and have been exceptionally successful as farmers and breeders of good stock. The large barn is 102 x 53 feet, with a double row of stalls for cattle and one for horses running the full length of the building. The old barn is 34 x 40 feet and is now used for horses of which about 50 are kept. The house is a solid brick one, 34 x 38 feet, two stories high, with basement full size, and is heated with a furnace.

exhibition of sports the afternoon of the last day, which, together with "broncho busting," etc., made up a pretty good afternoon's attractions, and every one went away pleased and predicting a much riper success for next year.

Virden.

The second summer fair held under the auspices of the Dennis County Agricultural Society was held at Virden on July 25 and 26, and was a marked success in almost every particular, the attendance on the second, and principal day, being far in excess of the expectations of the directors, there being upwards of 2,000 people present. This coming so soon after the Western Fair at Brandon, which many of the people here attended, is gratifying and goes to prove the deep interest the people of this district take in their local fair. The entries in nearly all classes were well filled especially in horses, cattle and poultry. John E. Smith, Brandon, acted as judge in the cattle classes, and emphatically declared the display of grade cattle, in point of numbers and excellent quality, equal, if not superior, to that made at the larger shows in either Winnipeg or Brandon. He stated that the competition in grade cows was so keen that he found it most difficult to make his awards.

The exhibit of cattle was the best by far ever brought out here, there being over 100 head on the grounds. Competition was perhaps the keenest in the class for grade cows, there being no less than 15 in the ring, and every one an animal of merit. Geo. Allison, Burnbank, won first place; K. McIvor, Virden, second. Allison also got first for grade herd and McIvor second. Shorthorn bull, 3 years and over, McIvor, 1st; W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake, 2nd. Bull, 2 years old, G. Allison, 1st. Bull, 1 year old, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, 1st. Bull calves were a strong lot; Helliwell, 1st;

the better cows. The judge, however, held that the sire was half the herd, and as Helliwell's bull was not in quite as good show shape, though an exceptional animal, he was placed 2nd. McIvor's bull was awarded the sweepstakes for bull any age. A good bunch of fat stock were shown. Allison got 1st and 2nd.

In heavy draft horses, Struthers, Elkhorn, secured first for his stallion Glen-



Barn Yard Scene on the Farm of A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.

burn, and also first and diploma for best provincial bred stallion for the same horse. The first prize in this case took the form of a cup donated by the president of the society. Mr. Struthers also secured first for the handsome thoroughbred stallion Bushfield, imported by Lord Elphinstone. This horse is said to be the largest and heaviest thoroughbred in Western Canada, and is an excellent stock getter. Mr. Struthers also secured second prize for

One of the wisest and kindest things possible in a spell of extra hot weather is to take a barrel of water from the well to the field where the horses are working, especially in harvest time. It may be drawn on a stone boat or wagon, as is most convenient. If it cannot be set out of the sun, it can still be kept tolerably cool by covering it with a wet sack. A half bucket to each horse once or twice in the yoking will add greatly to their comfort.

Glenboro and Cypress River.

Glenboro and Cypress River may be coupled as highly creditable samples of a local fair. The weather was very favorable, and there was a large attendance of visitors. Both were about the best ever held in the district, and the people all round did their best to make them successful. Our representative did not meet any soreheads or kickers, and spent two pleasant days among old friends and their exhibits. Grain is not abundant at any show this season of the year, and vegetables a shade late here as everywhere else, but everything else was there in abundance, and the visitors left well pleased.

At Glenboro, on the 26th, the turnout of horses was large and worthily representative of the fine farming country round it. In draft stallions D. Ross, Cypress River, was first (Clydesdale), J. Barr, Glenboro, second (Shire). There was a full display all through this class, T. Brown, W. Rose and W. Sampson winning. Sampson's team is a rangy up-standing pair, good walkers and ideal general purpose horses. Road horses were also a great turnout. In the carriage class, A. Vrooman was first for team, Rev. J. A. Redden for single driver.

Shorthorns were short in numbers, F. Murdoch, Bru, and I. Moore, Cypress River, leading with good ones. Steeles had everything in Ayrshires, and W. Ashley a capital Polled Angus bull. Grades very good, as usual. A lot of capital sheep were shown by Messrs. Lyttle, Humphries, Corbett and Murdoch. The swine exhibit was large, Messrs. Playfair, Mullen, Christie and Gowanlock leading.

The display of choice ladies' work is one of the leading features in this district, and the general arrangements inside the hall admirable. Fred, Axford, the secretary, is a pusher, the directors active and exhibitors hearty, hence the continuous success of their annual show.

Cypress River had more good Shorthorns than Glenboro, but no Ayrshires. Nowhere perhaps in Manitoba can be seen a better class of grades than from Treherne westwards, and to good Shorthorn bulls in good hands is this mainly due. The gem of this class was J. Gardner's heifer, third in a very strong class at Winnipeg. Mr. Gardner had a good string of cattle, and Mr. Moore was also in force. J. W. Ruston was another successful competitor. Cypress River leads the valley in Shorthorns, but showed no pure dairy breeds. In heavy draft stallions, D. Ross led with his Glenboro winner, and James McDole had a typical thoroughbred as a sire for general purpose colts out of big farm mares. President Cannon had second on a son of Blacksmith, with a grand body, and first for brood mare. The horse classes were all well filled and many fine animals among them.

In sheep and swine many of the exhibits were the same as at Glenboro the day before. Inside the hall was also well filled; ladies work good and vegetables a full display. In all there were over 900 entries, and the attendance from all round the country very good.

At both places there was a stock parade. Those who have hard luck elsewhere should visit these two shows next year and try to pick up a few wrinkles.

Oak River.

This show was held, in fine weather, on July 26. There was a very large attendance, with a good brass band from Rapid City, and everything went off pleasantly. In stock all the best farmers of the district exhibited. The show made by the ladies in domestic and fancy work was also good.

WOODBINE FARM, CARBERRY, MAN.



AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

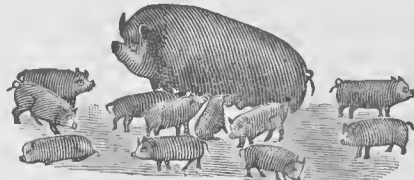
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GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



Are still to the front. I am now booking orders for spring Pigs sired by my two noted boars "Fitz Lee" (an 800 lb. hog) and "General Booth," and from a grand lot of sows of the choicest breeding. Two litters farrowed in January, and sows due to farrow every month. Unrelated pairs supplied. Correspondence solicited. Address—

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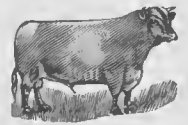
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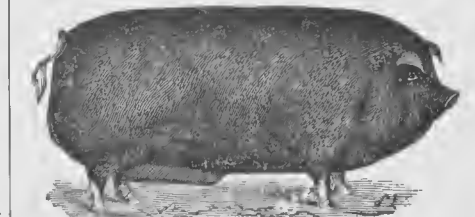
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Ayrshire Cattle. Red Tamworth.

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The Scottish National Show.

This old established society held its 72nd annual show at Edinburgh, July 4 to 8. It was in every way a record meeting, the Prince of Wales being present as President for the year. The display both of stock and implements was the largest on record. Close on 2,600 entries were made in the implement section, the Massey-Harris Co.'s manufactures drawing attention, corresponding to their number, variety and excellence.

CATTLE.

Here, as at all shows at home and abroad, Shorthorns were to the front. In the aged class, of 20 choice bulls that paraded the ring (a practice that should be introduced here), A. M. Gordon's Corner Stone, of fine carriage, with corresponding all-round excellence, was first. He is by Star of the Morning. Gilmour's Duthie-bred Brave Archer, by Scottish Archer, was second here and at the Royal placed fifth. He is the true northern type, with great wealth of flesh. The Prince of Wales' Stephanos, second at the Royal, was third. Law's Christmas Cup, by Christmas Present, fourth. Marengo, twice champion of the Royal, was recommended. Of 2-year-olds, 22 entries, Count Beauty, owned by Harrison, the noted English breeder, but Colly-

called down by the real farmers' friends for their show ring victories, as we occasionally do here in like circumstances. The British must be a slow people to tolerate so many royal and noble prize-takers.

Of the Scotch beef breeds, the herd of Sir George Grant, of Ballindalloch, supplied the best aged bull out of thirteen. This bull, Prince Ito, was champion at Manchester, Glasgow and Aberdeen. This breed made an extra show, for example, 18 cows went in together. Clement Stephenson, an English breeder of the blacks, got first and second in two-year-olds. Equestrian, a former champion, was once more at the top as best bull and also champion of the breed. It must have been a beautiful sight, so many fine cattle, all a rich glossy black and wealthy in flesh.

Galloways are confined to a narrower area, principally the southwest of Scotland. Sir Robert Jardine showed a 5-year-old bull, Druid, and a 3-year-old cow of rare quality that took the highest places, though other able competitors ran against them.

There was a magnificent turnout of the Highland breed. This again is a feature in a stock show that can be found nowhere else in the world.

Ayrshires are the national dairy breed, and there was a display worthy of the occasion. Those who had the opportunity at the shows here of seeing Premier Greenway's herd had the chance to see good ex-

tury. At Edinburgh, a west country breeder, Wallace, of Auchinbrain, had more prizes than any other. In a ring of 53 yearling rams he had first, third and commended. In shearing ewes, Hume, of Barrelwell, had first; Clark, of Aldhamstocks, second. Some good ones were from the English side of the border.

Blackfaces are the mountain breed of Scotland. At one time the Cheviots were expected to run them out on the less exposed hills, but now the Blackface is the fashion, and brings prices equal to any other breed. Howatson of Glenbuck's exhibit made the wonderful feat of taking first in every class, while sheep of his breeding did well also. He got the gold medal for ram and championship for five rams never out of his possession. The horns of this breed somewhat resemble the Dorsets, of which very fine samples were seen at Winnipeg, but the Blackface is a noble sheep, and its lambs the most beautiful of all the breeds of sheep.

Cheviots were not shown in such numbers as the other breeds. The Elliott and Robson families have always had such fine specimens that very few cared to challenge their supremacy.

In looking over the press comments on the various exhibits, the most striking feature is the freedom with which the defects as well as the merits of every animal of note are dealt with by the stock reporters.



Scene on the Ranch of T. Riley, Calgary, Alta.

Photo by J. M. Lowndes, Calgary.

nie-bred, was first. He was not forced as a young bull. The Queen's Matchless, third at the Royal, was here second. Taylor's Merry Merlin followed Matchless, as he had also done at the Royal. Lord Polwarth, fourth with Mosstrooper, by Border Reiver, last year's first. In yearlings, the Queen's Royal Duke first, Durno's Pride of Collynie second, Harrison's Favorite of Sanquhar third.

In aged cows, the competition was equally keen. Harrison's Welcome, a grand cow by Champion Cup and third at the Royal, was here first; Brown's Callaly Jean, by Beau Ben, second; Bell's Lady Clara, third; Munro's May Blossom, fourth; Lord Polwarth's white Lady Beatrice, by Nonsuch, was fifth. She is of Warlabay strain. Of 2-year-old heifers, Cameron's Lady 17th, a splendid animal, was first. The next place went to a smaller scaled animal. Heaton's Daisy 4th. Harrison's Fairy Queen, by Champion Cup, was third, and Harris' Empress 12th, fourth.

In yearling heifers, 24 entries, the Queen's Cicely, champion at the Royal, was again first and champion female here. Taylor's Princess second; Harrison's, third and fourth with Welfare and Sweet Adelaide.

The male championship and champion of the breed went to Corner Stone.

By the way, we might mention here that the Queen and the Prince of Wales are not

amples of the fashionable modern Ayrshire.

Jerseys have never shown before as a breed, but there were a few very nice ones shown.

HORSES.

It was too early in the season for a full turnout of Clydesdale stallions, but anywhere else the show would have been a very great one. Pollock's Hiawatha, winner of the Cawdor cups of '98 and '99, was first in aged stallions. The well-known breeders and exporters, A. & W. Montgomery, had several prize-winners, one of them bred by Col. Holloway in the States. There was a close call between their first prize 3-year-old, Watchword, and Hiawatha for the championship, but the older horse got it. In 2-year-olds first went to Montgomery's Dumflower, a son of old McGregor. The get of Baron's Pride is reaching a foremost place in the show ring. The younger stock was full of promise, and some good ones were sold.

Border Leicesters show here in perfection. Lord Polwarth, from whose century-old flock nearly all the best blood of the breed has come, has never shown a sheep himself. He aims to turn out his sheep in the most perfect breeding condition, and the Mertoun flock has made the highest averages for nearly every year in the cen-

Taffy is not in their creed, and if the prize heifer of Queen Victoria has a defect, it is noted with fearless accuracy. The farming paper on this side of the water that did the same thing would lose three-fourths of the support it gets from breeders. Taffy is cheap, but it goes a long way.

Central Assiniboia Exhibition.

The third annual exhibition of the Central Assiniboia Agricultural Society, held this year at Indian Head, August 2 and 3, adds another grand success to the union shows held by the united societies of Indian Head, Qu Appelle Station and Fort Qu'Appelle. The weather the previous day was unfavorable and the morning of the first day threatening, which no doubt kept at home many visitors and some exhibits. The sky cleared, however, and the crowd of visitors on the grounds in the afternoon was the largest ever seen at any of their shows and ensured the financial success of the fair, even if the second day had proved unfavorable. The exhibition was opened by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Forget. He was accompanied by Madame Forget, who took a great interest in the exhibits.

The exhibit of horses was considered a larger one than that of last year, but some

of the entries were not as well fitted as they should have been, having just come from the field. Three good heavy draft stallions were shown the second day for a special offered for best stallion, the honor going to a large up-standing horse shown by Howson & Geddes. J. Boden, Indian Head, got first for his stallion in the registered class. R. Stephens showed a good useful sire. A. M. McLean, of the Brassey farm, showed a few registered females. The classes for best walking team, team not less than 2,800 lbs., best heavy draught team, and best kept team and harness brought out a large number of well-fitted entries in each case. The competition was sharp, and the judge was some time in placing the awards.

In the agricultural class, F. T. Skinner, Katepwe, and A. M. McLean made a few entries, the former having first in every section but one. Road and carriage horses made the largest class of all. Drivers, single and double, and saddle horses were the largest sections and some entries particularly good. A special for foals of 1899 sired by Brix, a carriage horse that has left a lot of good colts throughout the district and won first in his class, brought out the best ring of the show. They were a ring of six well-set up colts. They were an even lot, out of which it was a difficult matter to choose the first. It went after some time to A. E. Wilson, Indian Head. J. E. Blackstock, Indian Head, got first for 1898 foal by Brix. Both these prizes were specials by Reeve Stephens. Dr. J. F. Burnett, Sergeant N. W. Mounted Police, Regina, placed the awards satisfactorily.

The exhibit of cattle was also considered larger than that of last year. It is difficult to get a correct view of cattle at a one or two-day show, as very often the cattle are driven a long distance the day they are judged, and are thus not seen to advantage. A large percentage of the cattle shown came from Fort Qu'Appelle. In Shorthorns, Thos. Skinner, Katepwe, won first place for his stock bull, an Ontario-bred one, and for a yearling of his own breeding. George Solton, Indian Head, had second in the 3-year-old class for an animal of Lawrence's breeding. Fred. T. Skinner had first for a smooth roan, two years old, of Grainger's breeding, by Beau Ideal, out of a Sittyton cow. Aged cows made up a ring of five good entries; first place went easily to R. Smith, Fort Qu'Appelle, for Prairie Flower, a big, deep, well-fleshed cow bred by John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont. Fred. Pugsley, Indian Head, was second with one of his two entries, Queen Anne, both bred by Howard, of Sutton West, Ont. Thos. Skinner was third with one of his two entries, both of his own breeding. Skinner had first in all the younger sections. Pugsley getting second for a good heifer calf somewhat younger than the first prize one. Only one Polled Angus and a Holstein cow and calf were shown.

Grade cattle made a good showing, most of them being from Fort Qu'Appelle. Skinner, Geo. Reid, J. A. McDonald, C. W. Rogers, N. Foster and L. Wilde were prize winners. Fat cattle made a good ring of seven. First place was easily won by Nelson Foster's entry. She was well fleshed and of good quality. J. A. McDonald's entry had hard, firm flesh, but had age against her. Another Fort Qu'Appelle man, Geo. Brack, got third. Thus all the prizes for fat stock went to the Fort. Geo. Reid had the best dairy cow judged by points and also the cow that won in the milk test. She gave at the evening and morning milkings 17 lbs. of milk, testing 4.92 per cent. of fat, making 8346 lbs. of butter fat, or about a pound of butter. Geo. Solton had the second prize cow by test. Thos. Skinner got the diploma offered by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the N. W. T. for the best beef bull, and A. Davidson for the best dairy bull. John A. Turner, Millarville, Alta., placed the

awards in the cattle classes to the satisfaction of all concerned.

A few sheep were shown. Frank Shepherd, manager of the Bell farm, had forward a Shropshire ram and a number of grade ewes that were fitted and shown in good shape. They illustrated very well the old adage that "the breed goes in at the mouth. He got first for his Shropshire ram, Jos. Pheasant second. In the short wool grade class the former had the lead for ram, pen of three ewes, and breeding pen; the latter the lead for ram lambs and pen of lambs. In long wool sheep Thos. Skinner had the lead all the way through, except that W. H. Vidal, Katepwe, had first for pen of three ewes.

The exhibit of swine was small, not as large as one would expect in such a good wheat growing section. Dr. C. W. Hunt, Indian Head, showed Berkshires and Yorkshires. F. T. Skinner showed Berkshires and Tamworths. John Tate showed a Berkshire sow, and Thos. Skinner a Yorkshire one. A few grades were shown. Mr. Osler, Wolseley, placed the awards.

The exhibit of poultry was a nice little one, in which the Barred Plymouth Rocks were by all odds the largest and best class. There were some extra good birds among them and the chicks were exceedingly well developed. A few choice White Wyandottes and Leghorns were shown and a few well-grown chicks. The Asiatic class were represented by good pairs of Buff Cochins and Light Brahmas. Pekin ducks and geese were also shown.

The grain exhibit was worthy such a district, no less than 18 good samples of wheat competing for place in Red Fife. Boxall Brothers, Qu'Appelle Station, were the winners of first place. Oats, barley, rye, flax seed, etc., were also shown, while the Experimental Farm showed 12 varieties of barley, 8 of wheat and 14 of oats.

A fairly good showing of vegetables was made, while the collection of this year's fruit attracted general attention. Domestic manufactures were generally admired; so were the works of art, and the map drawing and compositions by school children.

The various agents of farm machinery were to the fore with a large and comprehensive exhibit of the implements a farmer needs. The races were interesting and the sports attractive. The performances before the grand stand were given by the McPhee Co., who performed the two nights of the exhibition.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture had a weed tent on the grounds in charge of T. N. Willing, Olds, the Territorial weed inspector. About 80 samples of weeds mounted on cards were displayed, as well as green ones. This tent will visit all the fall fairs in the west it is possible to attend. This is a good move, and the tent was well patronized by farmers. The Hon. G. H. V. Bullyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, was an interested visitor.

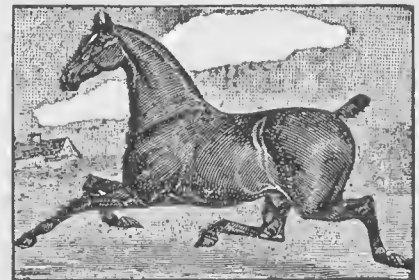
The show was a most successful one, financially as well as otherwise, and the directors and their worthy president are to be congratulated on the results that have attended their efforts.

Emerson.

The postponed summer fair was held here on August 2. The principal exhibitors were, Fraser & Sons. The general exhibit of stock was only moderate, but the vegetables were specially good. J. W. Whitman was 1st in creamery butter. There was a considerable turnout of visitors from the other side of the line, principally for the races, Indian pow-wow concert and bicycle riding, that formed the leading attractions.

Minnedosa.

This fair was held on August 2. Some departments were rather poorly filled. In stock, the cattle and horses made a capital show. Special attractions in the shape of sports were arranged for, but the day was not favorable. Rain kept back part of the exhibits and many intending visitors, but there was still a good attendance.



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2 HANDSOME YOUNG BULLS For Sale

Fit for service, one out of imported stock and one a splendid individual of the St. Lambert family, and exceedingly well bred.

This herd comprises several head of imported Jerseys. It won the herd prizes at Toronto and London Fairs last fall.

Carberry.

The people of the Big Plain are noted for doing things on a liberal scale and their fair this year was no exception to the rule. The Carberry men are well known as keen horsemen, and the display of good horse flesh at the fair well entitles them to the leading place in the province. No less than 101 entries were made in the horse classes. The large number of well-fitted handsome teams that were shown would be a credit to the Winnipeg Industrial, much more to a local show such as is held at Carberry.

In thoroughbred stallions the contest for first place lay between Rumpus, shown by R. S. Fulton, Brownsville, Ont., and R. I. M. Power's Hard Lines. The awards went in the order named. Power's Hackney stallion March Past, the champion at Winnipeg, was the only Hackney shown. In the roadster classes every section was well filled and the contests keen. The three-year-old fillies were an extra good lot, so were the 1899 foals. Single mare or gelding in harness brought out a good entry, J. A. Graham being first and Jos. Akinhead second. Team in harness brought out six good entries. Jas. Lee first, Jas. Shaw second. Saddle horses made a large entry. In carriage teams over 15½ hands, Stickle's team was first with Switzer's second.

Colquhoun's Pascha was the only coach stallion shown. His Clydesdale horse, Erskine Lad, purchased from John Ewen, Morden, was placed first, with D. McCaig's Granite Tower second. General purpose teams were six good entries that took the judge some time to decide. Wm. Currie was first, Wm. Ross second, and W. Shaw highly commended. Agricultural teams also made an entry numbering six. They made a fine ring. H. Lyons was first, Martin Craig second and A. Edwards third. The strength of this class may be estimated when it is known that the third prize team won first at Winnipeg. J. G. Barron's entry won first in the heavy draft teams in strong competition. H. Lyons second. The walking race was a good one, but S. J. Thompson's well-trained black team were again too much for all comers.

John E. Smith, of Brandon, judged the heavy horses and Dr. Hinman, of Winnipeg, the light horse classes.

The exhibit of cattle was a very large one. In Shorthorns, J. G. Barron had out a large string of well-fitted and well-shown animals. He showed four bulls—his stock bull Stanley, his imported bull Nobleman, which is developing nicely, the bull calf Judge II, and a smooth, deep yearling of his own breeding. In cows he had out a fine line, headed by an imported one, Jenny Lind. In all sections for females he had first and second places. The special prize and diploma for best herd went to him. The diploma given by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association went to Nobleman, the imported bull. H. Cope showed a good two-year-old heifer of Barron's breeding; John Graham, Carberry, a nice yearling heifer, also of Barron's breeding, and R. S. Fulton, Brownsville, Ont., made a few entries.

Ayrshires were shown only by S. J. Thompson & Son, Carberry, a bull, two cows and two calves. One of the cows had just freshened and put up a very fine udder. The quality and condition of the animals were a credit to their owners. H. Cope showed a few Jerseys, headed by a bull bred by Mrs. Jones. Wm. Ranson, Carberry, showed a fine Holstein bull in the three-year-old section. He is from Wm. Swan, Austin. L. Mabee, Winnipeg, had his famous cow, that won the milk test at both Brandon and Winnipeg, present, and she was placed first in her section. She is now giving over six gallons a day. Her morning's milk, the second day of the show weighed 31½ lbs. Wm. Atkins had a good

second and showed a nice two-year-old and yearling heifer.

A large number of beef grades were shown. Geo. Hope won first and second for two good cows in milk. Dairy grades also made a good showing. F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, and Jas. Bray, Longburn, placed the awards.

The exhibit of sheep was rather small. Wm. Fitzsimmons, Carberry, showed a good Shropshire ram and a pair of Leicester ewe lambs and a ram. W. K. Rogers, Carberry, had first for Leicester ram, ram lamb and ewe lambs. He also was first and second for grade ewes and first for fat sheep. D. Wright was first for grade lambs and fat lambs.

The show of swine was a nice one, and some good animals were shown. In Berkshires, Robert Hope, Carberry, made a nice exhibit, and won first for boar under one year, first and diploma for a well-built sow and first and second for a pair of nicely-turned young sows. D. Johnston, Sidney, showed a sow with a splendid litter of four well-grown pigs, two boars and two sows, which, had they been entered in their proper sections, would have been prize winners. The diploma offered by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association went to one of Johnston's boars. S. J. Thompson & Sons made a nice exhibit of their Yorkshire swine. Three young boars were shown, two of their own breeding and one of Brethour's, from imported stock. Both of their own raising were placed ahead of the Ontario bred pig, and one of them got the diploma. Four good sows over a year old were shown and a nice lot of young sows. The judge of both sheep and swine was F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, the well-known stock breeder, who placed the awards satisfactorily.

The exhibit of poultry was a credit to the local poultry men. H. Zavitz had first for the best collection owned by one exhibitor, S. McCurdy second. S. J. Thompson won for best pen of S. L. Wyandottes. Other winners were J. A. Carter, Brandon; John Kennedy, Winnipeg; Alex. Berry and Thos. Fear, Carberry.

The exhibit of grain was not as large as one would expect from the Big Plain. S. McCurdy was again to the front with two very fine samples of Red Fife wheat. The berry was large, plump and of a good color. H. W. White made a good second. In oats, barley, flax, etc., there were good samples shown. S. J. Thompson & Sons showed a nice sample of Bromo grass seed.

Owing to the date of holding the show being a little later than last year the showing of vegetables was some better, but even then it is only the early men that can get stuff forward in time for a show. The exhibit was good and deserving of praise. Turnips, onions, beets and cauliflower were particularly good. Potatoes, though small in the number of exhibits, were of excellent size and quality. A very nice exhibit of preserved fruits, etc., was made, and the exhibit of fresh currants, gooseberries, raspberries, etc., was a great credit to the neighborhood. S. J. Thompson had a number of firsts for berries. So had Messrs. Whaley, Smale and McFarlane.

The display of ladies' work was large and beautiful. Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. H. W. Brown, and Mrs. Cockridge were leading prize winners. A number of maps and other school work attracted a good deal of attention.

The butter exhibit was a capital one, and was judged by C. C. Macdonald, the Provincial Dairy Commissioner. Mrs. John Gorrell, a well-known winner, was again very successful, but had to give up first place several times to Mrs. Jas. A. Graham. S. J. Thompson, H. Bates, and D. A. Reynolds also came in for a share of the prize money.

The races and attractions were good and interesting. The McPhee Co. furnished the performance in front of the grand stand

and a good performance under their own canvas in the evening.

Boissevain.

This show was held on July 27 and 28. There is no better district in all Manitoba, but somehow the annual show held here scarcely does it justice. The efforts of the energetic secretary and directors do not receive the support they deserve, and though eventually a good lot of stock came out, it was still weak in some points most essential to the success of a good country show. There was a profuse display of stock from the famous Knight of the Vale, but in the farming class of horses the turnout was not equal to that at smaller places. J. G. Washington, Ninga, showed a splendid team of Clydesdales in the heavy draft class, fit to win in any show, but through illness in his family could not bring out his much-admired herd of registered Shorthorns.

In heavy draft stallions, Thos. McConnell and John Cossar were 1st and 2nd with Clydes. One or two others in this class were good. The great contest of the afternoon was between the widely-known Knight of the Vale and Ingmanthorpe Victor, recently sold by Mr. Knittel to F. A. Walker, Souris. A pair of drivers and others of the get of the Knight took first and lower places. The light-legged varieties made a decidedly strong display, quite outnumbering all the others. A single driver shown by R. Willis was much admired. The Shorthorns on the ground were mostly good grades. Of the bulls, P. Ludgate had 1st and diploma for a sappy roan, bred by Washington; P. J. Cantlin 2nd. The sheep were good but not numerous. Messrs. Barton in Shrops and Richardson in Leicesters had several prizes. As one farmer remarked, "They cannot afford to keep swine," the turnout was small.

In the hall was the best show of grain seen for years and a good showing of ladies' work, flowers and garden produce.

Summer and Fall Fairs.

Rolling River—Aug. 18.
Toronto, Ont.—Aug. 28-Sept. 9.
Calgary—Sept. 4-6.
London, Ont.—Sept. 7-16.
Ottawa, Ont.—Sept. 11-23.
Morden—Sept. 27 and 28.
Lorne (Swan Lake)—Sept. 28.

Curtiss at The Royal.

Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, was present at the show and gives a clue to the solution of the "bad luck" of the Scotch element. He says "there are some traditions in connection with Shorthorn judging at the Royal. One of these is that in making up the list of judges no Scotch need apply, or, at any rate, no Aberdeenshire Shorthorn breeder has ever been known to act in that capacity. There are some rather interesting developments in the work of that ring. First prize in the aged class went to Alto, a large rough quartered, coarsely made roan shown by Richard Stratton, second to Stephanos, a long roan bull of great scale shown by the Prince of Wales. This bull lacked depth, wanted considerable lowring of the flank, and might have stood nearer to the ground with advantage. The announcement of the prizes was the occasion of considerable surprise and comment. In an American ring these two bulls would have been among the last to be placed. Brave Archer, a thick, massive bull of great substance and good flesh, got only fifth place, and Bapton Victor, by Count Lavender, out of a Sittytown cow, was fourth. An Argentine buyer offered \$2,500 for him."

Old English prejudice dies hard, and that is the reason why the modern beef bull of Aberdeenshire does not always get justice in an English show ring.

Winnipeg Prize List.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years or over—1, J. A. S. MacMillan, Brandon; 2, G. Cartwright, Russell; 3, D. Ross, Cypress River. Stallion, three years—1, R. Reed-Byerly, Cook's Creek. Stallion, two years—1, W. Hamilton, Coalfields, Assa. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, J. B. Thomson, Hamiota; 2, J. Wishart, Portage la Prairie; 3, Wm. Jones, Atwell. Brood mare and two of her progeny—1, J. B. Thomson. Three-year-old Filly—1, Reed-Byerly. Two-year-old Filly—1, P. Thomson, Pilot Mound; 2, J. B. Thomson; 3, J. Wishart. Yearling Filly—1, J. B. Thomson; 2, P. Thomson. Foal—1, Wishart; 2, J. B. Thomson; 3, Jones. Mare, any age—1, J. B. Thomson. Stallion and three of his get—get to be foaled in Manitoba or N.W.T.—Cartwright.

SHIRES.—Stallion, four years or over—1, H. Woodman, Rathwell; 2, J. B. Brooks, Cavalier, N.D. Stallion, four years old or over, Clydesdale or Shire—Gold medal, MacMillan.

DRAFT HORSES.—Brood mare, with foal by side—1, A. Cumming, Lone Tree; 2, Cartwright. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 and 2, Cartwright. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1, D. T. Wilson; 2, W. Stewart; 3, Cartwright. Yearling Gelding or Filly—1, A. Cumming. Foal—1, Cumming; 2 and 3, Cartwright. Team Geldings or Mares, in harness—1, A. Lawson, Thornhill; 2, D. T. Wilson; 3, Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Mare, any age—D. T. Wilson.

HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.—Brood Mare, with foal by side, 1350 lbs. and over—1, J. Wishart; 2, Cartwright; 3, Fraser. (This award was set aside on a technicality against Wishart). Brood Mare, with foal by side, 1350 lbs. and under—1, Fraser. Brood Mare and two of her progeny—1, Wilson; 2, Cartwright; 3, Fraser. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1, A. Cumming. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1, J. E. Russell; 2, L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie; 3, D. T. Wilson. Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 and 2, Wilson; 3, Cartwright. Foal—Wishart. Team Geldings or Mares, in harness, 2700 lbs. and over—1, A. Edwards; 2, D. T. Wilson. Team Geldings or Mares in harness, 2700 lbs. and under—1, D. T. Wilson. Mare or Gelding, any age—1, Wilson.

STANDARD BRED HORSES.—Stallion, four years or over—1, J. M. Benson, Winnipeg; 2, Geo. Lawrence, Killarney; 3, R. S. Fulton, Brownsville, Ont. Stallion, three years—1, J. G. Hargrave, Winnipeg; 2, Knittel, Boiesvain; 3, F. R. Moffat, Souris. Stallion, two years—1, D. H. Chambers, Wawanesa. Stallion, yearling—1, Harry Connolly, Winnipeg. Brood Mare, with foal at side—1, Harry Connolly; 2, Colin Inkster. Foal—1, Colin Inkster; 2, Harry Connolly. Stallion, four years or over—1, J. M. Benson.

ROADSTERS.—Brood Mare with foal at foot—1, W. Hardy; 2, R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; 3, S. R. Henderson, Kildonan. Two-year-old Filly or Gelding—1, F. R. Moffat; 2, F. W. Shaw, Carberry; 3, G. W. Horton. Yearling Gelding or Filly—1, R. S. Preston; 2, A. Lawson, Thornhill; 3, D. Fraser & Sons. Foal—1, W. Hardy; 2, R. S. Preston; 3, D. Fraser & Son. Pair Geldings or Mares in harness—1, Dr. Hinman; 2, A. Lawson; 3, Jas. Bray. Single Gelding or Mare in Harness—1, W. A. MacDonald, Viriden; 2, J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg; 3, D. Fraser & Son. Gentleman's Turnout—1, J. A. Mitchell. Three-year-old Thoroughbred Stallion—1 and 2, R. I. M. Power, Carberry.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years or over—1, Power; 2, MacMillan; 3, Wishart.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years or over—1, J. J. Murison, Winnipeg; 2, R. S. Fulton; 3, Power. Stallion, four years or over, best calculated to improve the common stock of the country—1, F. J. Thompson, Macgregor; 2, F. W. Shaw, Carberry; 3, Fraser, Emerson. Stallion, three years—1 and 2, Power. Stallion, yearling—1, F. W. Shaw. Brood Mare, with foal by side—1, F. W. Shaw; 2, H. Beckton. Three-year-old Filly—1, A. F. Yeandle, Birtle. One-year-old Filly—1, D. W. Shaw. Foal—1, Beckton; 2, Shaw. Stallion and three of his get—get to be foaled in Manitoba or N.W.T.—1, Fraser. Stallion, four years or over—1, F. J. Thompson, Gold Medal.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—Stallion, four years or over, 16 hands or over—1, Knittel Bros. Brood Mare, with foal by side—1, H. L. McDiarmid; 2, T. Scott, Atwell. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1, Jas. Mullen, Cypress River; 2, Cartwright. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1 and 3, Fraser; 2, T. Scott. Yearling Gelding or Filly—1, Fraser; 2, J. Wishart. Foal—1, Fraser; 2, J. Wishart; 3, T. Scott. Pair of Matched Geldings or Mares, in harness, 16 hands or over—1, T. D. Stickle, Carberry; 2, J. W. McDonald, Emerson. Gelding or Mare, in harness, 16 hands or over—1, Jos. Maw, Winnipeg; 2, Dr. Holmes Simpson, Winnipeg; 3, W. Watson. Stallion and three of his get—get to be foaled in Manitoba or N.W.T.—Knittel Bros. Stallion, four years or over—Gold medal, Knittel Bros.

SADDLE HORSES.—McLe or Gelding—1, Pickering, Minnedosa; 2, McLois, Moosomin; 3, Beckton, Cannington; 4, Hushand, Winnipeg.

PONIES.—Pair, in harness, 12 to 14 hands—1, Power; 2, Bowman. Saddle Pony, 12 to 14 hands—1, A. B. Fleming; 2, Pickering. Pair Ponies, in harness, under 12 hands—2, Woodley, Winnipeg. Pony, in harness, under 12 hands—1, Woodley. Saddle Pony, under 12 hands—1, Woodley.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, four years and over—1, J. G. Barron, Carberry; 2, P. Thomson, Pilot Mound; 3, W. S. Lister, Middlechurch. Bull, three years—1, F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; 2, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; 3, H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly. Bull, two years—1, Geo. Allison, Burnbank; 2,

Lister. Bull, one year—1, Thos. Speers, Oak Lake; 2, D. Allison, Roland; 3, W. E. Baldwin, Manitou. Bull Calf—1, J. S. Robson, Manitou; 2, Barron; 3, Graham. Bull Calf of 1899—1, A. McNaughton, Roland; 2, Lister; 3, D. Allison. Bull, any age—1, Barron. Cow, four years and over—1, Lister; 2, Lister; 3, Brown. Cow, three years—1, Barron; 2, Lister; 3, Barron. Heifer, two years—1, D. Allison; 2, Lister; 3, J. Gardiner, Cypress River. Heifer, one year—1, D. Allison; 2, Graham; 3, Brown. Heifer Calf—1, W. Lynch, Westbourne; 2 and 3, Graham; 4, Lister. Heifer Calf of 1899—1, Brown; 2, Barron; 3, H. Ayeart, Middlechurch. Four Calves—1, Graham; 2, Lynch. Bull and two of his get—1, Barron; 2, Brown. Cow and two of her progeny—1, Lister; 2, Ayeart. Herd, bull and three females—1, Barron; 2, Graham; 3, Lister. Herd, bull and four females—1, Barron; 2, Lister; 3, D. Allison. Herd, bull and three females—1, Barron. Bull, any age—1, J. G. Barron. Female, any age—1, D. Allison. Herd, bull and four females, all under two years—1, Graham; 2, D. Allison.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years or over—1, J. E. Marples, Deleau; 2, J. Wallace, Cartwright. Bull, two years—1, W. Sharman, Souris. Bull Calf—1 and 2, Wallace. Two Calves under one year—1, Wallace. All other prizes went to Marples.

POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, three years or over—1, W. Clifford, Austin; 2, A. Cumming, Lone Tree. Bull, two years—1, A. B. Fleming, Brandon. Bull, one year—1, Cumming. Bull Calf—1, Cumming; 2, Clifford. Bull, any age—1, Clifford. Cow, four years or over—1, Clifford; 2, Cumming. Cow, three years—1, Cumming; 2, Fleming. Heifer, two years—1, Cumming; 2, Clifford. Heifer, one year—1, Cumming; 2, Fleming. Heifer Calf—1, Cumming; 2, Clifford. Herd, bull and four females, any age—1, Cumming; 2, Clifford. Two calves under one year—1, Cumming.

GRADE CATTLE—BEEF.—Cow, four years or over—1, Sharman; 2, G. Allison; 3, Fraser. Cow, three years—1, 2 and 3, G. Allison. Heifer, one year—1, W. E. Baldwin; 2, Fraser; 3, Baldwin. Herd, four females over one year—1, G. Allison; 2, Fraser.

FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.—Steer, three years and over—1 and 2, Fraser; 3, P. Thomson. Steer, two years—1, Fraser. Steer, one year—1, P. Thomson; 2, Fraser; 3, Sharman. Cow, three years or over—1, P. Thomson; 2, Fraser; 3, Benallack & Lafrance, Winnipeg. Heifer, under three years—1, Benallack & Lafrance; 2, Fraser. Calf—1, Fraser. Four fat Cattle—1, Benallack & Lafrance. Range Cattle—1, Fraser; 2, Fleming.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years or over—1, Jno. Oughton, Middlechurch; 2, J. Glennie, Longburn. Bull, two years—1, W. E. Baldwin; 2, Glennie; 3, Fleming. Bull, one year—1, R. Waugh, Winnipeg; 2, Fleming; 3, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa. Bull Calf—1, Oughton; 2, Fleming; 3, Glennie. Bull Calf of 1899—1, Glennie; 2, Fleming; 3, Potter. Bull, any age—1, Oughton. Cow, four years or over—1, 2 and 3, Glennie. Cow, three years—1, Glennie; 2, Potter; 3, Oughton. Heifer, two years—1, Fleming; 2, Oughton; 3, Potter. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, Glennie; 3, Baldwin. Heifer Calf—1, Fleming; 2, Oughton; 3, Glennie. Heifer Calf of 1899—1, Oughton; 2 and 3, Glennie. Female, any age, in milk—1 and 2, Glennie. Herd, bull and four females, any age—1, Glennie; 2, Oughton. Three animals bred in Manitoba or N.W.T.—1, Glennie; 2, Oughton. Two Calves under one year—1, Glennie.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.—Bull, three years or over—1, Jas. Walsham, Portage la Prairie; 2, W. V. Edwards, Souris; 3, W. J. Burton. Bull, two years—1, A. McArthur, Welwyn; 2, Munroe Creamery, Winnipeg. Bull, one year—1, Edwards. Bull Calf of 1899—1, J. Webster; 2, Edwards. Bull, any age—1, Walsham. Cow, four years or over—1, Munroe Creamery; 2, Edwards; 3, Munroe Creamery. Cow, three years—1, Edwards; 2, Munroe Creamery. Heifer, two years—1, Edwards; 2, Webster; 3, Edwards. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, Edwards. Heifer Calf of 1899—1, Edwards. Female, any age, in milk—1, Edwards; 2, Munroe Creamery. Herd, bull and four females—1, Munroe Creamery; 2, Edwards.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, two years—1, W. Hardy, Pomeroy. Bull, one year—1, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2, Steel Bros. Glenboro; 3, E. T. Petar, Souris. Bull Calf—1, Smith; 2, Steel Bros; 3, Hardy. Bull Calf of 1899—1 and 2, Steel Bros; 3, Hardy. Bull, any age—Smith. Cow, four years or over—1 and 2, Steel Bros; 3, Petar. Cow, three years—1, Steel Bros. Heifer, two years—Steel Bros. Heifer, one year—1, Steel Bros.; 2, Petar; 3, Steel Bros. Heifer Calf—1, Petar. Heifer Calf of 1899—Steel Bros. Female, any age, in milk—1 and 2, Steel Bros. Herd, bull and four females, any age—1, Steel Bros.; 2, Petar. Three animals bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 and 2, Steel Bros. Two Calves under one year—1, Steel Bros.

SWEETSTAKES.—Milk Cow—1, Steel Bros.; 2, Glennie & Sons.

BEST DAIRY HERD.—Herd, bull and four females—1, Munroe Creamery.

GRADE CATTLE—DAIRY.—Cow, four years or over—1, Sharman; 2, Potter; 3, Oughton. Cow, three years—1, Sharman. Heifer, two years—1, Steel Bros.; 2, Sharman. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, Steel Bros.; 3, Edwards. Heifer Calf—1, Hardy; 2, Oughton; 3, Steel. Herd, four females over one year—1, Sharman.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears or over—1, F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; 2 and 3, A. B. Smith, Moosomin. Ram, shearing—1 and 2, Oughton Bros. Ram, any age—Diploma, Brown. Two Ewes, aged—1, Smith; 2, Oughton. Two Ewes, shearings—1 and 2, Oughton. Two Ewe Lambs—1 and 2, Oughton; 3, Smith. Ewe, any age—Dip-

loma, Smith. Pen, Ram, any age, two Ewes, any age, and two Ewe Lambs—Oughton. Ram and Ewe—Oughton.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears or over—1, A. D. Gamley, Brandon; 2, J. Murray, Lyleton; 3, D. F. Preston, Glenewen. Ram, shearing—1, Murray; 2 and 3, Gamley. Ram, lamb—1 and 2, Preston; 3, Murray. Ram, any age—Gamley. Two Ewes, aged—1 and 2, Murray. Two Ewes, shearings—1 and 3, Gamley; 2, Murray. Two Ewes, lambs—1, Preston; 2, Gamley; 3, Murray. Ewe, any age—Murray. Pen—Ram, any age, two Ewes, any age, and two Ewe Lambs—Murray. Pair—Ram, any age, ewe any age—Gamley.

LINCOLNS.—All prizes went to W. T. Lytle, Beaconsfield.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, two shears or over—1, R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; 2, D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake; 3, Oughton. Ram, shearing—1, Corbett; 2, Oughton; 3, Preston. Ram, lamb—1 and 2, Corbett; 3, Oughton. Ram, any age—Corbett. Two Ewes, aged—1, Corbett; 2 and 3, Oughton. Two Ewes, shearings—1, Corbett; 2 and 3, Oughton. Two Ewe Lambs—1, Corbett; 2 and 3, Oughton. Ewe, any age—Corbett. Pen—Ram, any age, two Ewes, any age, and two Ewe Lambs—Corbett. Flock of one Ram and three Ewes, one year or over, all to be American bred—Corbett. Flock of four Lambs, one Ram Lamb and three Ewe Lambs—Corbett. Pair—Ram, any age, ewe, any age, owned by one exhibitor—Corbett.

OXFORD DOWNS.—All prizes went to Alex. Wood, Souris.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, W. M. Smith; 3, A. B. Smith. Ram, shearing—1 and 2, W. M. Smith; 3, Fraser. Ram, lamb—1 and 3, A. B. Smith; 2, W. M. Smith. Ram, any age—W. M. Smith. Two Ewes, aged—1, W. M. Smith; 2 and 3, A. B. Smith. Two Ewes, shearings—1 and 2, W. M. Smith; 3, Fraser. Two Ewe Lambs—1, W. M. Smith; 2, A. B. Smith. Ewe, any age—W. M. Smith. Pen—Ram, any age, two Ewes, any age, and two Ewe Lambs—W. M. Smith. Pair—Ram, any age, Ewe, any age—W. M. Smith.

Special by American Southdown Breeders' Association.—Pen of four Lambs (two Rams and two Ewes), bred and owned by one exhibitor—W. M. Smith.

ANY OTHER BREED.—All prizes went to R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., for Dorset Horns.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1, R. Mackenzie, High Bluff; 2, F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie. Boar, one year and under two—1, 2 and 3, Brown. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, Brown; 2, Mackenzie; 3, Brown. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, Mackenzie; 3, H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly. Breeding Sow, two years or over—1 and 2, Brown; 3, Mackenzie. Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1, Brown; 2, Mackenzie; 3, Brown. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, Mackenzie; 2 and 3, Brown. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, Mackenzie; 3, Brown. Sow, any age—1, Brown. Boar, any age—1, Mackenzie. Sow and litter of pigs under four months—1, Mackenzie; 2 and 3, Brown. Herd, boar and three females—1, Brown. Herd, boar and three sows—1, Mackenzie. Boar, any age—1, Mackenzie. Sow, any age—1, Brown.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.—Boar, one year and under two—1, A. Graham, Pomeroy. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, Graham; 2 and 3, James Bray, Longburn. Boar, under six months—1, Graham; 2, Hardy; 3, Bray. Breeding Sow, two years and over—1, Bray; 2, Graham; 3, Hardy. Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery; 2, Bray; 3, Potter. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3, Graham. Sow, under six months—1, Graham; 2, Bray; 3, Hardy. Sow, any age—1, Bray. Boar, any age—1, Graham. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1, Bray; 2, Potter; 3, Graham. Herd, boar and three females—1, Bray. Herd, boar and three sows—1, Bray. Boar, any age—Graham. Sow, any age—1, Bray.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, one year and over—1, L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie. Boar, under one year—1, W. E. Baldwin, Manitou; 2, Bradley. Boar, under six months—1, Baldwin; 2, Bradley. Breeding Sow—1 and 2, Bradley; 3, Baldwin. Sow, under one year—1, R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; 2, Baldwin; 3, Bradley. Sow, under six months—1, Baldwin; 2, Bradley. Sow, any age—1, Bradley. Boar, any age—1, Baldwin. Sow and litter of pigs under four months—1, Bradley; 2, Baldwin. Herd, boar and three sows—1, Baldwin. Boar, any age—1, Baldwin. Sow, any age—1, Bradley.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, two years and over—1, R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; 2, K. McLeod, Dugald. Boar, one year and under two—1, W. McBride, Portage la Prairie; 2, McLeod; 3, Preston. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, McBride; 2, McLeod. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, McBride; 3, Preston. Breeding Sow, two years and over—1, McLeod; 2, Preston; 3, Oughton. Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1, McBride; 2 and 3, Preston. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, McLeod; 3, Preston. Sow, any age—1, McBride. Boar, any age—1, McBride. Sow and litter of pigs—1, McLeod; 2, Oughton. Herd, boar and three sows, any age—1, McBride. Boar, any age—1, McBride. Sow, any age—1, McBride.

POLAND CHINAS.—Boar, two years or over—1, W. M. Smith; 2, Oughton Bros. Boar, one year and under two—1, W. L. Trann, Crystal City; 2, Smith. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, Smith; 3, Oughton. Breeding Sow, one year or over—1, Trann; 2, Smith; 3, Trann. Sow, under one year—1, Smith; 2, Trann; 3, Oughton. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, Smith. Sow, any age—1, Trann.

Boar, any age—1, Smith. Sow and litter of pigs under four months—1 and 2, Smith; 3, Oughton. Herd, boar and three sows, any age—1, Trann. **JERSEY RED OR DUROC JERSEYS.**—All prizes went to W. M. Smith.

ANY OTHER PURE BREED.—All prizes went to K. McLeod, for Suffolks.

FAT PIGS.—Three Pigs, under one year, of the same litter—1 and 2, Jas. Glennie; 3, Trann. Pig under one year—2, Oughton. Pig, under six months—1, McKenzie; 2, W. M. Smith.

FOWLS.—Pair Andalusians—1, C. E. Smith. Anconas—1, Ancona Poultry Yard. Brahmas, Light—1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, S. G. Newhall; 3, J. W. Higginbotham. Brabmas, Dark—1, Meadow Glen Yards. Cochins, Buff—1, Hon. T. Greenway; 2 and 3, F. D. Blakely. Cochins, Black—1, C. E. Smith; 2, S. Ling. Cochins, Partridge—1, Greenway; 2, W. Anderson; 3, M. G. Yards. Cochins, White—2, Geo. Wood. Dorkings, any variety—1, C. Midwinter. Games, Black or Brown Breasted Red—1, J. A. Mullen. Games, Indian—1, S. Ling; 2, W. H. Ross; 3, W. E. Baldwin. Guineas, White—1, C. E. Smith; 2, Midwinter; 3, M. G. Yards. Guineas, Pearl—1, Ling; 2, Smith; 3, M. G. Yards. Houdans—1, S. Wise; 2, Midwinter; 3, J. Wilding. La Fleche—1, C. E. Smith. Hamburgs, Golden Pencilled—1, C. E. Smith. Hamburgs, Silver Pencilled—1, C. E. Smith. Hamburgs, Silver Spangled—3, M. G. Yards (No 1st or 2nd given). Hamburgs, Black—1, C. E. Smith. Javas, Black—1, A. G. Luxton; 2, John Kitson. Langshans, Black—1, Chadwick; 2, M. G. Yards. Leghorns, Single Comb, White—1, 2 and 3, Geo. Wood. Leghorns, Single Comb, Brown—1, A. Williams; 2, T. G. Taylor; 3, M. G. Yards. Leghorns, Rose Comb, White—1, 2 and 3, Geo. Wood. Leghorns, Rose Comb, Brown—2, M. G. Yards. Leghorns, Black—1, A. G. Luxton. Minorcas, black—1, Reid; 2, Midwinter; 3, M. G. Yards. Black Orpingtons—1, A. W. Pettit. Polish, White Crested Black—1, M. G. Yards. Polish, Silver—1, M. G. Yards. Polish, Golden—1, Greenway; 2, Smith; 3, M. G. Yards. English Redcaps—1, A. G. Luxton. Plymouth Rocks, Barred—1, G. H. Grundy; 2, W. Rutherford; 3, A. G. Luxton. Plymouth Rocks, White—1, Smith; 2, Luxton. Plymouth Rocks, Buff—1, Ross; 2, Todd; 3, M. G. Yards. Spanish Black—1, Luxton; 2, G. Wood. Wyandottes, Golden Laced—1 and 3, Ling; 2, Reid. Wyandottes, Silver Laced—1, Grundy; 2, Balls; 3, T. McKay. Wyandottes, White—1, Wood; 2, Kitson; 3, M. G. Yards. Wyandottes, Buff—1 and 2, McArthur; 3, F. W. Watson. Bantams, Buff Pekins—1, Smith; 2, M. G. Yards. Bantams, Pekin, any other variety—1, W. Anderson. Bantams, Black African—1, Chadwick; 2, M. G. Yards. Bantams, Seabright—1 and 3, Chadwick; 2, M. G. Yards. Bantams, Game—1, Balls; 2, Reid; 3, Newhall. Bantams, Japanese—1, Smith. Bantams, any other variety—3, M. G. Yards.

CHICKENS OF 1899.—Brabmas, Light—1, Higginbotham. Cochins, Black—1, C. E. Smith; 2 and 3, R. S. Preston. Dorkings, any variety—1 and 2, Midwinter. Games, Black or Brown Breasted Red—1, J. A. Mullen; 2, Balls; 3, Mullen. Games, Duckwing—1 and 2, Balls. Games, Indian—1, Balls; 2, Ling. Guineas, Pearl—1, Midwinter. Houdans—1, J. Wilding. Javas, Black—1 and 2, Midwinter. Langshans, Black—1, Ling. Leghorns, Single Comb, White—1, W. Gate; 2 and 3, Luxton. Leghorns, Single Comb, Brown—1, J. G. Taylor; 2, W. Gate; 3, A. Williams. Leghorns, Rose Comb, White—1 and 2, Wood. Leghorns, Rose Comb, Brown—1, Williams. Leghorns, Rose Comb, Buff—1, Walter Johnston; 2, J. A. King; 3, Balls. Leghorns, Red Pile—1, Ling. Leghorns, Black—1 and 2, G. R. Howard. Minorcas, Black—1, Midwinter; 2, M. G. Yards. Polish, White Crested, Black—1 and 2, Balls. Polish, Golden—1, C. E. Smith. Plymouth Rocks, Barred—1, E. B. Lemon; 2, W. Rutherford; 3, Midwinter. Plymouth Rocks, White—1, Luxton; 2 and 3, Smith. Plymouth Rocks, Buff—1 and 2, Balls; 3, Todd. Spanish, Black—1 and 2, G. Wood. Wyandottes, Golden Laced—1, Ling. Wyandottes, White—1, Wilding; 2, Balls. Wyandottes, Buff—1 and 2, McArthur. Bantams, Seabright—1, Smith. Bantams, Game—1, Newhall.

BREEDING PENS.—Brahmas, Light—1, Ancona Poultry Yards; 2 and 3, J. W. Higginbotham. Cochins, Buff—1, F. D. Blakely. Cochins, Black—1, C. E. Smith. Cochins, Partridge—1, W. Anderson. Games, Black or Brown Breasted Red—1, Balls. Games, Pile—1, Anderson. Games, Duckwing—1, Balls. Games, Indian—1, Balls; 2, W. H. Ross. Houdans—1, Midwinter; 2, Wise. Hamburgs, Golden Pencilled—1, Smith. Hamburgs, Silver Pencilled—1, M. W. Cordingley. Hamburgs, Golden Spangled—1, Todd. Javas—1, Midwinter; 2, Kitson. Long Straws, Black—1, Ling. Guineas, Pearl—1, Midwinter. Black Spanish—1, Wood. Leghorns, Single Comb, White—1 and 2, Wood. Leghorns, Single Comb, Brown—1, J. G. Taylor; 2, Williams. Leghorns, Rose Comb, White—1 and 2, Wood. Leghorns, Rose Comb, Brown—1, Williams. Leghorns, Black—1, Luxton; 2, Howard. Minorcas, Black—1, Midwinter; 2, Wilding. Plymouth Rocks, Barred—1, Rutherford; 2, Lemon. Plymouth Rocks, White—1, E. Snick; 2, C. J. Bell. Plymouth Rocks, Buff—1, Ross; 2, Todd; 3, Balls. Polish, Golden—1, Smith; 2, Preston. Polish, any variety—1, Smith; 2, Balls; Wyandottes, Golden Laced—1 and 2, Ling. Wyandottes, Silver Laced—1, S. J. Thompson and Son; 2, Grundy. Wyandottes, Black—1, Wood. Wyandottes, White—1, J. Kitson; 2, E. Coatsworth. Wyandottes, Buff—1, McArthur. Bantams, Buff Pekin—1, Smith. Bantams, Seabright—1, Smith. Bantams, Game—1, Midwinter.

INCUBATOR AND BROODER IN OPERATION.—1, Midwinter; 2, J. S. Law. Dozen Hens' Eggs, light color—1, N. Brown; 2, Ed. Brown. Dozen

Hen Eggs, dark color—1, Brown. Dozen Hen Eggs, heaviest—1, Balls.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESSE.—Turkeys, Bronze 1, M. Maw; 2 and 3, Midwinter. Turkeys, Holland White—1, Luxton. Turkeys, Buff—1, Luxton. Geese, Embden—1, Midwinter. 2, M. G. Yards; 3, W. Anderson. Geese, Toulouse—1, Midwinter; 2, Maw; 3, Smith. Geese, China White—1, Midwinter; 2, M. G. Yards; 3, Luxton. Geese, China Brown—1, Luxton; 2, Midwinter; 3, Smith. Ducks, Aylesbury—1 and 2, Smith. Ducks, Pekin—1, Ling; 2, M. G. Yards; 3, Midwinter. Ducks, Rouen—1, M. G. Yards; 2, Luxton; 3, Kitson. Ducks, Cayuga—1, Luxton; 2 and 3, Smith. Ducks, Muscovy—1, Smith; 2, Midwinter; 3, M. G. Yards. Turkeys, Bronze Chicks of 1899—1 and 2, Midwinter. Geese, Embden, Goslings of 1899—1 and 2, Kitson. Geese, Toulouse, Goslings of 1899—1, Maw; 2, Luxton; 3, Midwinter. Geese, China Brown, Goslings of 1899—1, Luxton. Ducks, Rouen, Ducklings of 1899—1, Luxton. Heaviest Turkey—1, Maw.

FIELD GRAINS.—Twenty-five bushels Red Ryf wheat—1, H. Coates, Pomeroy; 2, A. E. Mellon. Portage la Prairie. Red Ryf wheat, five bushels 1, Coates; 2, N. Martin; 3, J. E. Vernon; 4, W. Jaffray. Red Ryf wheat, two bushels—1, A. G. Campbell; 2, Coates; 3, Mellon; 4, Martu. White Ryf wheat, five bushels—1, C. O. White. Six-rowed barley, two bushels—1, D. McIvor; 2, J. Rolston. Rapid City; 3, Coates. Two-rowed barley, two bushels—1, A. Baxter, Suthwyn. Rye, two bushels—1, Wm. Stephen, Virden; 2, Rolston. White Milling Oats, ten bushels—1, H. S. Garrioch, Portage la Prairie; 2, E. Drury, Rapid City. Oats, black—1, Rolston. Flax Seed—1 and 2, Baldwin; 3, Fraser. Buckwheat—1, W. N. Smith; 2, G. Tocher. Balmoral. Peas, large—1, A. B. Potter; 2, C. O. White. Peas, small—1, J. F. McCollough; 2, R. S. Preston; 3, F. W. White. White Beans—1, J. Rolston. Field Beans—1, G. T. Chapman. Flint Corn—1, W. M. Smith; 2, Rolston.

FIELD SEEDS.—Timothy Seed—1, W. M. Smith; 2, A. Baxter; 3, J. Bray. Austrian Brome—1, F. W. White. Native Ryf Grass—1, K. McIvor. Turnip Seed—1, Rolston; 2, Tocher; 3, W. M. Smith. Red Mangold Seed—1, W. M. Smith; 2, Rolston. Pure Tobacco Leaf—1, V. Mager; 2, G. T. Chapman. Hungarian Grass Seed—1, W. M. Smith. Hemp Seed—1, Rolston. Hops, Native—1, Rolston; 2, Garrioch. Sunflower Seed—1, W. M. Smith; 2, Rolston; 3, Tocher. Collection of Cultivated Grasses—1, N. E. Watts, Woodroyd; 2, Tocher. Collection of Native Grasses—1, E. Drury; 2, Watts.

HOME MADE BREAD.—Three loaves home made bread, made from Ogilvie's Hungarian flour—1, Kate Anderson; 2, Mrs. J. B. Russell; 3, D. W. McIvor; 4, Mrs. O'Connor. Three loaves home made bread—1, Mrs. A. Brown.

DAIRY AWARDS.—Colored factory Cheese—1, E. Dubois, Lorette; 2, K. W. Reimer, Steinbach; 3, A. McCaugban. White factory Cheese—1, G. Ross, St. Francois Xavier; 2, E. Dubois; 3, K. W. Reimer. Sweepstakes, white or colored—E. Dubois. Stilton—A. R. Curzon, Guelph. Home made—1, A. Baxter, Suthwyn; 2, Mrs. G. Moody, Morris. Potted Cheese—1, Mrs. Lewis, Plympton. Creamery Butter, for export—1, Newdale Creamery Association; 2, A. A. Jory, Rapid City; 3, Mrs. C. Gerrard, Shellmouth; 4, L. A. Race, Brandon. Twenty pounds creamery prints—1, R. A. Lister & Co. (L. A. Race, Brandon); 2, Mrs. C. Gerrard; 3, Alex. Scott, Morris; 4, A. A. Jory. Assorted packages of creamery Butter—1, A. A. Jory; 2, J. W. Stephenson, Moose Jaw; 3, A. A. Jory, Hamiota; 4, Newdale Creamery. Forty pounds farm dairy—1, Mrs. F. Robertson; Marquette; 2, Mrs. E. Bewell, Rosser; 3, F. Reid, Brandon; 4, Lizzie Scott, Meadow Lea. Twenty pounds farm dairy—1, Mrs. F. Robertson; 2, J. Ralston, Rapid City; 3, Isaac Scott, Marquette; 4, Mrs. Bewell. Ten pounds, one pound prints, farm dairy—1, Geo. White, Springfield; 2, D. Sutherland, Suthwyn; 3, Harvey Johnston, Logan, Iowa; 4, D. W. McIvor, Kildonan. Five pounds Butter for table use—1, Miss Lizzie Scott, Meadow Lea; 2, Isaac Scott, Marquette. Dairymaid's 20 pounds farm dairy—1, Mrs. C. A. Pritchard, Oak Point; 2, Mrs. Alex. Cumming, Lone Tree; 3, Mrs. Alex. McCrae, Turtle River; 4, Mrs. Bewell, Rosser. Twenty pounds by dairymaid under 18 years—1, Miss Bewell, Rosser; 2, Miss Edwards, Souris. Sweepstakes, best creamery Butter—Newdale Creamery.

Brandon Prize List.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallions—1, J. A. S. MacMillan, Brandon; 2, A. Colquhoun, Douglas. Brood Mare—1, Tully Elder, Routhwaite; 2, J. B. Thomson, Hamiota. Fillies of 1897, 1898, 1899, and diploma—all to Thomson.

SHIRES.—Stallion, four years or over—1, MacMillan. Filly, foaled 1899—1, John Stott, Brandon. **HEAVY DRAUGHT, NOT PEDIGREED.**—Team in harness—1, Hughes & Long, Brandon; 2, Stott. Brood Mare—1, Nelson Rogers, Forrest; 2, F. H. Rowland, Forest. Foal of 1899—1, A. Cumming, Lone Tree; 2, F. Rowland.

AGRICULTURAL.—Team in harness—1, D. T. Wilson, Assinippi; 2, Butter & Son, Brandon. Brood Mare—1, A. E. McPhail, Brandon; 2, Cumming. Foal of 1897—1, D. T. Wilson; 2, W. Saunderson, Souris. Foal of 1898—1, Wilson. Foal of 1899—1, Nelson Rogers; 2, Saunderson. Mare and two of her progeny—Dipoma, Wilson.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—Teams in harness—1, W. Elder, Routhwaite; 2, A. McGhie, Kennay. Brood Mare—1, McPhail. Foal of 1896—1, J. B. King, Fairfax; 2, Cumming. Foal of 1897—1, J.

E. Russell, Madford; 2, Wilson. Foal of 1898—1, Russell; 2, Wilson. Foal of 1899—1, W. H. Mills, Forest; 2, F. D. Mitchell. Mare and two of her progeny—Dipoma, Wilson.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—Stallion, four years or over—1, A. Colquhoun, Douglas; 2, Hurd & Page. Stallion foaled in 1896—1, Thos. Wyton, Chater. Foal of 1896—1, J. Stott. Foal of 1898—1, Shaw & Armstrong, Carberry. Foal of 1899—1, A. McPhail; 2, John McCort, Chater. Team in harness, 15½ hands—1, T. D. Stickle, Carberry. Mare or Gelding, in harness—1, R. G. Willis, Boissevain; 2, A. G. French, Dauphin.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years or over 1, Fulton, Brownsville; 2, Shaw & Armstrong. Stallion, foaled 1896—1, R. I. M. Power, Carberry. Brood Mare—1, Eames; 2, Shaw & Armstrong. Foal of 1896—1, Alf. Yeaulde, Carberry. Foal of 1898—1, Eames; 2, Shaw & Armstrong. Foal of 1899—1, Eames; 2, Shaw & Armstrong.

STANDARD BREDS.—Stallion, four years or over—1, Fulton; 2, Geo. Lawrence, Killarney. Stallion foaled 1896—1, D. McLacban, Chatham. Stallion foaled 1897—1, D. H. Chambers, Wawanessa.

ROADSTERS.—Brood Mare—1, F. Woodcock, Chater; 2, T. J. Kelly, Routhwaite. Foal of 1896—1, R. Patterson, Neepawa; 2, H. Roddick, Brandon Hills. Foal of 1897—1, T. Beaubien; 2, L. Nelles. Foal of 1898—1, Shaw & Armstrong; 2, R. E. Rice. Foal of 1899—1, J. Blanchard, Miami; 2, Woodcock. Pair in harness, 15½ hands—1, R. French; 2, Jas. Bray, Longburn. Single, under 15½ hands—1, H. McFarlin; 2, Alex. Blair, Wawanessa. Saddle—1, Fred Rowe; 2, J. Irwin. Mare and two of her progeny—1, H. L. Nelles.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years and over—1, R.I.M. Power, Carberry; 2, MacMillan. Foal of 1898—1, Jno. McCort, Chater. Foals by Prince Danegeit—1, F. Woodcock; 2, T. D. Mitchell, Lake Clement.

PONIES UNDER 14½ HANDS.—Single Driver—1, G. F. Jefferson. Saddle Pony—E. J. McLellan; 2, Fred Smith. Polo Pony—1, E. H. White. Stallion, any age—1, Claude Evans.

PONIES UNDER 12 HANDS.—Single Driver—1, Harold Kelly; 2, Claude Evans.

SHORTHORNS.—(Bred in Manitoba and Northwest Territories).—Bull, one year—1, W. Chalmers, Hayfield. Bull, under one year—1, D. Allison, Roland. Bull, any age—Allison. Heifer, two years—1, Allison. Heifer, one year—1, F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; 2, Chalmers. Heifer Calf, one year—1, Brown; 2, Chalmers.

SHORTHORNS (open to the world).—Bull, four years or over—1, Chalmers. Bull, three years—1, Brown. Bull, two years—1, Chalmers. Bull, one year—1, D. Allison. Bull Calf, under one year—1, J. S. Robson, Manitou; 2, R. S. Fulton. Bull, any age—Brown. Cow, four years or over—1, Brown; 2, Allison. Cow, three years—1, Chalmers. Heifer, two years—1, Chalmers. Heifer, one year—1, Allison; 2, Brown. Heifer Calf—1, Allison; 2, Fulton.

POLLED ANGUS.—A. Cumming, Lone Tree, had seven firsts and sweepstakes; A. B. Fleming, Brandon, two firsts.

HEREFORDS.—W. Sharman, Souris, had first on 2-year-old bull; all other prizes went to J. E. Marples, Deleau.

FAT CATTLE.—Yearling—Sharman; Cow—Birchill; Three Steers—Fleming.

GRADE CATTLE.—Three firsts to Sharman; and second to Burchill.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.—Bull, four years—W. Curtis. One year—G. F. Jefferson. Heifer Calf—C. Evans. All other prizes to W. V. Edwards, Souris.

AYRSHIRES.—One second to W. M. Smith; all other prizes to A. Mutter, Brandon.

HOLSTEINS.—A. B. Fleming, 1st on yearling bull and 2-year-old heifer, 2nd on 2-year-old bull; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, three 2nds; J. Herriot, Souris, one 2nd. All other prizes went to Glennie & Son, Longburn.

GRADE DAIRY.—Mutter 1st on herd and cows; Sharman 2nd on herd.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears or over—1, A. D. Gamley; 2, Jas. Murray. Ram, shearing—1, Gamley; 2, Murray. Ram Lamb—1, D. F. Preston; 2, Murray. Ram, any age—1, Gamley. Two Ewes, aged—1 and 2, Murray. Two Ewes, shearing—1, Gamley; 2, Murray. Two Ewe Lambs—1, Gamley; 2, Murray. Pen Sheep—1, Gamley; 2, Murray.

SOUTH DOWNS.—All prizes went to W. M. Smith.

OXFORD DOWNS.—All to A. Wood, Souris. **ANY OTHER VARIETY.**—Divided between R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., and F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie.

BERKSHIRES.—All prizes in this class were about equally divided between R. McKenzie, High Bluff, and F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie.

YORKSHIRES.—Jas. Bray, Longburn, had six 1sts, two 2nds; A. B. Potter had two 1sts, two 2nds.

TAMWORTHS.—L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie, had eight 1sts; J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, two 1sts and two 2nds.

ANY OTHER VARIETY.—W. L. Trann, Crystal City, and W. M. Smith divided the prizes.

FAT PIGS.—Pig under one year—1, Trann; 2, McKenzie. Pig under six months—1 and 2, McKenzie.

FOWLS.—Hamburgs, silver spangled—1, J. McLean. Hamburgs, black—1, T. Chambers. Langshans, black—1, Ling. Leghorns, single comb, white—1, A. Luxton; 2, W. Garside; 3, Mrs. Nunn. Leghorns, single comb, brown—1 and 2, Mrs. Nunn; 3, W. Garside. Leghorns, rose comb, white—1, 2 and 3, Mrs. Nunn. Leghorns, rose comb, brown—1 and 2, J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield. Leghorns, any other variety—1, E. Hannay; 2, H. Balls;

3, E. Hannay. Minorcas, black—1, T. Chambers; 2, A. Carter; 3, G. Mutter. Polish, white-crested black—1 and 2, H. Balls. Polish, white-crested white—1, A. Walker. Polish, buff—1, W. Garside. Polish, golden—1, C. E. Smith; 2, W. Garside. Plymouth Rocks, barred—1 and 2, D. McLean; 3, A. Luxton. Plymouth Rocks, white—1, C. E. Smith; 2, A. Luxton; 3, C. E. Smith. Redcaps—1 and 2, A. Walker. Black Spanish—1 and 2, J. White. Wyandottes, silver laced—1, A. Carter; 2, H. Balls. Wyandottes, white—1, G. Knowlton; 2 and 3, J. Wilding. Wyandottes, any other variety—1, Ling. Chickens, any other variety—1, H. Balls. Pekin Bantams—1, W. Garside; 2, W. Anderson; 3, Higginbotham. Game Bantams—1 and 2, W. Anderson; 3, A. Carter, Seabright Bantams—1, J. T. Hutchinson; 2, C. E. Smith. Bantams, any other variety—1, W. Anderson.

BREEDING PENS—Andalusians—1, W. Garside. Bantams—1 and 2, Higginbotham. Cochins, partridge—1, W. Anderson; 2, A. Sheither. Cochins, any other variety—1, W. Anderson; 2, C. E. Smith. Dorkings—1, G. Mutter. Indian Game—1, W. Garside; 2, T. Chambers. Pet Game—1, W. Anderson. Games, any other variety—1, H. Balls; 2, W. Anderson; 3, A. Porteous. Hamburgs, golden spaniel—1, J. McLean. Hamburgs, silver spaniel—1, J. McLean. Hamburgs, any other variety—1, C. E. Smith; 2, T. Chambers. Leghorns, single-comb, white—1, W. Garside; 2, R. Hesson. Leghorns, rose comb—1, J. Knowlton. Minorcas—1, J. Wilding; 2, T. Chambers. Polish, white-crested black—1, H. Balls. Polish, any other variety—1, W. Garside; 2, C. E. Smith. Plymouth Rocks, barred—1 and 2, T. Chambers; 3, G. Grundy. Plymouth Rocks, white—1, Percival; 2, J. White; 3, J. Henry, Chater. Wyandottes, silver laced—1, A. Carter; 2, G. Grundy. Wyandottes, white—1, J. Knowlton. Wyandottes, any other variety—1, A. Luxton; 2, J. White. Bantams—1, C. E. Smith.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GERSE—Bronze Turkeys—1, Hutchinson; 2, Mrs. Nicholson, Rapid City; 3, T. H. Jackson. Turkeys, any other variety—1 and 2, Luxton. Toulouse Geese—1, C. E. Smith; 2, A. Luxton. China Geese—1, C. E. Smith; 2 and 3, A. Luxton. Geese, any other variety—1, W. Anderson; 2, A. Luxton; 3, S. McCurdy. Aylesbury Ducks—1 and 2, C. E. Smith. Pekin Ducks—1, J. McLean; 2, Ling. Rouen Ducks—1, A. Luxton. Ducks, any other variety—1 and 2, C. E. Smith; 3, A. Luxton. Turkey Chickens of 1899—1, A. Foster, Chater; 2, Mrs. Carson, Kemnay; 3, J. Kuowil. Turkey Chickens, any other variety—1, Mrs. McKellar; 2 and 3, Hutchinson. Toulouse Goslings—1, A. Luxton; 2 and 3, A. Walker. China Goslings—1, A. Luxton; 2, Mrs. T. Abey. Goslings, any other variety—1, A. Foster; 2, E. Hannay. Pekin Ducklings—1, S. Edgar; 2, A. Luxton; 3, J. McLean. Rouen Ducklings—1, A. Luxton.

Special, given by D. A. Reesor for best exhibit in Cochins classes—W. Anderson. Special for best in Plymouth Rocks—C. E. Smith. Special for best pen Polish—W. H. Garside.

PIGEONS—Carriers, black—1, H. Balls. Carriers, any other variety—1, H. Balls. Pouters, red or black—1, Ling; 2, H. Balls. Pouters, pied—1, Ling. Barbs—1, Ling. Tumblers, short-faced—2, H. Balls. Tumblers, long-faced—1, Ling. Jacobins, black—1, H. Balls. Jacobins, white—1, J. Kennedy, Winnipeg. Jacobins, red—1, H. Balls. Owls—1, J. Kennedy. Trumpeters—1, J. Ling. Fantails, black—1, H. Balls; 2, J. Kennedy. Homers, blue—1, Ling. Homers, black—1, Ling. Pigeons, any other variety—1, J. Oliver; 2, E. Harland. **RABBITS**—1, Mrs. Duncan; 2, W. Irwin.

GRAINS—Red Fyfe wheat, open—1, W. S. Hunter, Brandon; 2, John Ralston, Rapid City. Red Fyfe wheat, open to electoral division of Brandon—1, W. S. Hunter; 2, T. H. Jackson, Hartney. White Fyfe wheat—1, J. D. Johnson, Ebor; 2, W. Sanderson, Souris. Wheat, any variety—1, Johnson. Barley, six-rowed—1, Ralston; 2, J. McCort, Chater. Barley, two-rowed—1, J. L. Dixon, Rapid City; 2, Mrs. E. J. B. Groome. Oats, white, any variety—1, H. Nichol; 2, C. E. Longstaff. Black—1, Ralston; 2, David Cotton, Rapid City. Peas—1, Potter, Montgomery; 2, J. Johnson, Ebor.

BUTTER—Three firkins creamery—1, A. A. Jory, Rapid City; 2, Alex. Scott, Morris; 3, L. A. Race, Brandon. Crock or firkin, farm—1, Mrs. Robert Rogers, Elkhorn; 2, Mrs. C. H. Freeman, Elkhorn; 3, Mrs. Edwards, Souris. Basket of rolls—1, Mrs. Rogers; 2, Mrs. Edwards; 3, Mrs. Ballantyne, Brandon. For table use—1, Mrs. B. Groome; 2, Mrs. G. Sherris, Rapid City. Granular butter in brine—1, F. Reid, Brandon; 2, Mrs. S. Adams, Rapid City; 3, Mrs. Freeman. Firkin, 20 lbs. dairy, with separator—1, Mrs. J. B. Gibson, Alameda; 2, W. H. Young, Minnedosa; 3, John Gorrell, Carberry. Ornamental basket—1, Mrs. B. Groome; 2, D. A. McLean, Brandon; 3, Mrs. Freeman. Sweepstakes—John Gorrell. Twenty pound tub dairy, special—Mrs. T. Abey.

CHEESE—Factory, colored—1, A. Thompson, Douglas; 2, B. Dutton, Birtle. Factory, white—1, Dutton; 2, Thompson. Home made—1, W. Nichol, Brandon.

NATURAL HISTORY—Collection of Manitoba Plants—1, W. Skinner, Douglas, S.D.; 2, Grade V., Brandon; 3, Grade VI., Brandon. Pressed Plants—1, Mrs. S. McCort, Chater.

N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, who through his well-known manager, Leslie Smith, has sent some good Clydes into this province, has just bought from A. & W. Montgomery no fewer than 17 head, all of the very best breeding. In the lot are six sons of the great McGregor, and the rest are from the best sires and dams in Scotland. Seldom, if ever, has such a choice lot been sent out in one bunch. It is more than likely that one or two of these animals will come into Western Canada.

Time for Action.

The whole stock country is quarantined under the act covering the contagious diseases in animals. This is the outcome of the cases of mange which exist in the range country. "Quarantined on account of mange" gives an exaggerated impression of the trouble. In the Medicine Hat district two cases of mange were reported by the veterinary surgeon who rode the round-up. In the bull herd, which was quarantined last week, a few cases of mange were also found and treated. If the trouble does not exist in a greater degree than this all over the range, it seems a hardship that a fair country should have a bad name tacked on to it. On the other hand, it is no doubt necessary and in the direct interest of the stock business that whatever disease we have on the range should be stamped out. This brings up the question of "Where has the disease come from?" It is admitted that on the open ranges of Western Canada we have the clearest, brightest, most healthful climate in the world. The climatic and other conditions are not such that disease either generates or thrives. Cattle roam the open range, year in and year out, under the wide-open canopy of heaven. They breathe the freest air, drink at Nature's fountains, eat the food provided by Nature, and are surrounded by the influences which are utterly extraneous to the reception of or breeding of infection. Under conditions closely contiguous to the range, cattle disease would be almost out of the question. It was not until we commenced to import stocker cattle from the Eastern Provinces, and our broad ranges were allowed to become flooded with American tramp cattle, that cattle disease to any alarming extent showed itself. Until a very few years ago there was comparatively no trouble in the range country from disease. The News has maintained many different times that so long as present conditions exist there is no safeguard to the health of our bands of cattle, and what is more to the point, there is mighty little incentive to any cattleman or to any cattle district to endeavor to free herds from disease, not knowing when an infected dogie or mangy American tramp will be allowed to mingle on the open range with the clean herds of the Canadian ranchers. This is the present position exactly, and there is no wriggling away from it. We go further and state that we believe here is the "cause" of the "effect" we are now suffering. The ranchmen are called upon to bear a burden for which they are not altogether responsible. The authorities have not shown the ranchers the proper amount of consideration in this particular matter. The American tramp cattle are a curse to the ranchmen in more ways than one. The government has been apprised of this trouble through the press and through the Stock Associations, and yet we find on consulting the report of the officer commanding the N. W. M. P. on this division, that even the employment of two line riders (whose duty it was to drive American cattle back over the line) has been done away with, and the gates opened wide to the uninvited, restless, tramping strangers. Practically no effort at all is made to check this nuisance, and certain it is that no record is kept as to whether it is healthy or diseased tramps which are allowed to cross the border and roam our range with an open-handed freedom which is very profitable to the American stockmen. So far as we know, and we have been a number of years a resident in the range country, the only time our sheepmen were afflicted with disease in their herds, it was imported directly over the lines (through an incompetent examination and quarantine) by an American sheepman from Idaho. If there is danger of cattlemen being troubled with a similar experience, then there is going to be a

row in this Western country. The present quarantine calls for *strict inspection of every animal leaving the range country*, but so far as we know there is no regulation in force calling for a rigid inspection of every animal coming into the range country. Until we have this latter inspection we can never hope to rid our country of disease, or hope to fulfil the present quarantine regulations, intelligently or successfully. Ranchers, in their own interest, demand of the proper authorities:

1. An examination for health of stocker cattle imported into the range country from Manitoba and the Eastern Provinces.
2. An examination for health of pedigreed stock imported into the range country.
3. The exclusion of American tramp cattle (healthy and diseased).

Until such time as these measures of restriction are carried out, there will be a serious injustice surrounding the trouble which is being put on the cattlemen. In other and plain words, until such time as the authorities give the range country these simple safeguards, there will always be considerable injustice in making the ranchmen bear the burden for which the authorities are in some measure themselves responsible (through their inaction and through lack of proper inspection of cattle coming on to the western ranges).

We would further ask "How is it possible to make the present quarantine thoroughly effective while these open doors are maintained?"—Medicine Hat News.

Stock Association Meeting.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association was held recently, called together as a result of the quarantining of the bull herd on July 8th. The following members were present: Thos. Tweed, president; W. T. Finlay, vice-president; J. H. G. Bray, secretary-treasurer, and Messrs. Jas. Hargrave, R. C. Porter and G. Scott. Dr. Hargrave, veterinary surgeon, was also present. The matter was discussed at some length.

It was moved by Mr. Finlay, seconded by Mr. Porter, "That Dr. Hargrave be given entire charge of a party of men to go out and put the herd under treatment, and that the use of Mr. Payton's corrals be obtained for this purpose, and after treatment the corrals be thoroughly disinfected at the expense of the association; that Dr. Hargrave be empowered to purchase disinfectant and anything required; that the owners of the bulls bear the expense pro rata." Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Finlay, seconded by Mr. Porter, "That the association guarantee the salary of Dr. Hargrave while employed in this business." Carried.

The following resolution, moved by Dr. Hargrave, seconded by Mr. Porter, was then put and carried:—

"That, in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association, the action of the Northwest Mounted Police authorities in delaying the inspection and quarantining of the bull herds of the Medicine Hat stock district until such time as the bulls were about to be turned among the herds, thereby causing vexatious delay and great injustice and consequent loss to the stockmen of the district, is highly censurable; also that in future the police authorities should be instructed to place themselves in timely communication with stock associations in all matters of importance, such as quarantining, etc., and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture."

R. McLennan, Moropano, Man., has sold a yearling Shorthorn bull to Mr. Rea, of Dunrae, Man.



Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Anæmia.

Old Subscriber, Wapella, Assa.:—"Will you kindly inform me what is the matter with my 5-year-old mare? If she plows for one hour and a half she sweats so badly and gets so weak that I have to unhitch her again."

Answer.—You mare is suffering from anemia, a disease of the blood causing weakness and debility. You should stop working her, except at very light work; feed her well and give her twice daily in a pint of water, one-half ounce of the tincture of perchloride of iron.

Umbilical Hernia.

A. E. Berry, Cypress River, Man.:—"I have a horse colt, about three months old, with a rupture on the navel about the size of an egg. Please inform me through your columns how it should be treated, or will he grow out of it?"

Answer.—Small ruptures, like the one you describe, will generally disappear as the colt grows older, and you should, therefore, refrain from doing anything for two or three months longer. If the rupture still remains after the colt is six months old, it will be advisable to take him to a veterinary surgeon for operation. There is no danger from the operation, and a successful result can be confidently expected.

Reducing a Swelling.

H. R. F., Urquhart, Alta.:—"A bad barb wire cut across shoulder of mare, done more than a year ago; was healed up, but had part of it swelled, and the part gets puffy with use and rubs sore. I have fixed collar sweat-pad to avoid pressure. Can you tell me how to take down the swelling or disperse it? Is not painful, unless after working the mare, when it gets puffy and tender when pressed."

Answer.—Make a lotion by dissolving one ounce of sulphate of zinc and one ounce of acetate of lead in a quart of rain-water and bathe the swelling frequently with it. This lotion should also be applied as a preventative as soon as the collar is removed after work. Apply a little zinc ointment to the raw place.

Septic Arthritis.

A. W., Oberon, Man.:—"I have a colt about five weeks old that was all right for the first four weeks; then went lame in one hind leg, was lame for about three or four days, then swelled up in the stifle and has no power of that leg. Will you kindly let me know what is wrong and what to do for it?"

Answer.—The colt is probably blood poisoned and the malady is coming to a head in the stifle. The formation of the abscess should be assisted by hot applications.

Poultices cannot be retained in position, so bathing with hot water is the best alternative. When the abscess opens, syringe the cavity with a hot solution of carbolic acid and water (1 part acid to 30 water). Keep the surrounding parts clean by daily washing. The colt should be kept as quiet as possible, and as a blood purifier give twice a day a small teaspoonful of powdered hypsulphite of soda. This can be placed dry on the tongue. This disease is often fatal, and the best of care and treatment of no avail.

Treatment of a Burn.

Subscriber, Springfield, Man.:—"A horse of mine got badly burned in smudge. The hair and skin are all coming off. I have bathed it freely with hot water and have used linseed oil. Would like to know what to apply to get hair to grow again, and should I give medicine, and what? What would be the best feed for it?"

Answer.—Apply carron oil freely to the burns twice a day, and if the wounds are suppurating, that is forming matter, keep them clean by frequent washing with soap and water, afterwards applying the oil. Carron oil is prepared by taking equal parts of linseed oil and limewater and shaking them together until a creamy mixture is formed. It is a very soothing and healing application for burns. The feed of the mare should be light, and bran mashes and grass would be better for her than oats and hay. Keep her in a darkened stable until the wounds scab over to avoid flies. To promote the growth of hair after the wound has healed, pour a little coal oil on a rag and rub it gently over the bare places two or three times a week. When the scar is pink or white the hair follicles have been destroyed and no application will induce hair to grow.

Sudden Transitory Lameness.

Reader, Elm Creek, Man.:—"Have a mare 14 years old that appears all right in the pasture, but with sharp exercise for half an hour one hind leg fails as if weak in the stifle, so that it will not bear her weight, but with 15 minutes' rest gets all right again. Can you tell me through The Farmer what is the trouble? And if anything can be done?"

Answer.—Your mare probably has some disease affecting the large artery which supplies the hind leg with blood. This may be an affection of the artery itself, such as aneurism, or atheroma, or it may result from the presence of a tumor in the tissues surrounding the artery, causing pressure upon it. In any case, the result is the same; the circulation of the blood is interfered with, and when active exercise produces an increased demand for blood in the muscles, it is impossible for them to get the required amount. The muscles then have their function impaired and are unable to control the movements of the limb until a period of rest once more produces an equilibrium between supply and demand. Unless the cause is some temporary pressure, as from an inflammatory swelling, the trouble is incurable, with a tendency to become worse.

Diabetes Insipidus.

J. J., Culross, Man.:—"I. Horse, eight years old, in good condition, fed on oats and a little wheat chop and marsh hay; got stiff in hind legs as if affected over the kidneys, then got stiff in front feet as if foundered. Urinated very often, would not eat much but drink often. After first few days did not lie down at all except twice when in great pain; lost flesh very fast, remained this way for two weeks, when he began to improve; he always kept a bright appearance, as if nothing was

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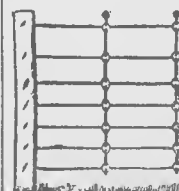
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wrong. Diagnose and prescribe. 2. Wish to kill a hog for family use. What is the best way to preserve meat by salting in hot weather?"

Answer—1. Your horse has had an attack of diabetes, probably brought on by feeding musty oats or hay. Iodide of potassium, in doses of from one to two drachms twice a day, according to size of the animal, is the best drug to use. Feed should be changed. When symptoms of diabetes are relieved, cease the iodide and give an iron tonic. 2. 5 lbs. salt., 2 oz. saltpetre. 3 lbs. granulated sugar. Water sufficient to cover 100 lbs. meat. Boil and skim the mixture.

An Unthrifty Calf.

Subscriber, Minto, Man.:—"We have a calf (heifer) about one month and a half old, which never would drink right; it would show hunger, but when it took a few mouthfuls, it did not seem to want any more; very often cannot get it to take more than a pint of milk; always gave it fresh from the cow, have tried it with bran and oatmeal, would just take a little; is dry in hair and around the nose; don't seem to grow, and is thin, but lively and bright looking; is loose enough in the bowels. If you can give any information that will tend to help it, will be much obliged."

Answer—Examine the mouth of the calf for inflamed gums, defective teeth, injuries from splinters or thorns, and the throat for soreness, swollen glands, etc. If nothing can be detected in these regions try the effect of a stimulating tonic such as carbonate of ammonia half a drachm, powdered gentian one drachm, powdered aniseed and ginger, of each half a drachm. To be given shaken up in a little milk twice a day.

Rupture of Bladder.

E. J. B., Lyleton, Man.:—"About an hour after I let the sheep out to the pasture I found one (a big wether) lying on the ground. He seemed to have lost the use of both hind legs. I could see nothing else wrong, except a slight swelling under the tail. Gave a dose of salts, but didn't seem to do it any good. When it died, 7 hours after, I skinned and opened it, and about four gallons of water came out of it, and the swelling under the tail was just full of water. Its bladder was nearly black on the inside, otherwise it was empty. What was the cause of death?"

Answer.—Death resulted from rupture of the bladder and consequent retention of urine. The vent in the bladder was so small that it escaped notice. In some cases it is necessary to fill the bladder with water in order to detect the rupture. The cause of the rupture was over-distension with urine, and probably if you had examined the urethra (the passage from the bladder) you would have found it plugged up, either with a calculus (or stone) or else with sebaceous material which sometimes accumulates in the peculiar worm-like termination of the organ.

Intestinal Parasites or Worms.

Subscriber, Gilbert Plains, Man.:—"About two weeks ago I lost a yearling filly. The cause of death was from worms. Took sick in the morning and died in four hours. The animal showed signs of being troubled with worms to a certain degree, but kept in fair condition. I gave no medicine, thinking it would come all right on the grass, and fed oats up to a few days before it died. Upon examining the carcass I found the stomach contained almost as much bulk in worms (about one inch long) as food. There were also about a teacupful of bots. In the large intestines were a large number of worms about a foot long. What should I have given the filly to rid

it of those pests, and what is the cause of this trouble?"

Answer—Worms in the intestines of young colts are the cause of much suffering to the poor animal, prevent it from thriving, and may, if present in sufficient numbers, cause death. Whenever their presence is suspected, it is wise to administer some vermifuge medicine. There are many drugs used for this purpose and nearly every practitioner has his favorite prescription, but for the kind of worms that were found in your colt there is nothing better than santonin. This can be obtained at any drug store. For a good sized colt, half an ounce should be divided into four doses and a dose given in a small bran mash night and morning, and not much other food allowed. After the last dose, give some opening medicine, such as half a pint of linseed oil. If many worms are present the treatment should be repeated in two weeks, in order to get rid of any remaining after the first treatment.

Indigestion, Etc.

G. H. S., Riding Mountain:—"Have a horse that has been ailing for some time; he is very dry in hair and getting poorer every day; is getting a fair share of grain and in good pasture, and is doing very little work; seems to eat somewhat slower than usual, and when he goes to drink will just wet his mouth, then turn up his lip, then finish drinking, then again turn up his lip a long time. Is also frequently troubled with his water, sometimes passing it very frequently and only a little at a time, and nearly always holds back his sheath about two inches, letting the water scatter as it may and run along his belly, causing soreness, and will sometimes extend his sheath after he is through. Have washed him as well as I can and have fed some saltpetre, but with little or no effect. The horse is only eight years old and otherwise is sound. What is the matter, and what can I do for him?"

Answer—Your horse is suffering from a complication of troubles and will require careful treatment. Examine his grinders, and if he had a decayed tooth, or one that appears longer than the others, have them attended to by a veterinary surgeon. Indigestion is often caused by defective teeth, and it is therefore most important to see that they are right. Prepare the horse for physic by feeding him on bran mash without any hay for twelve hours, and then give him a pint of raw linseed oil. As soon as this operates put him on dry feed again and give him a tablespoonful in each feed of the following mixture: Glauber salts, one pound; common salt, one pound; bicarbonate of soda, two ounces; powdered ginger, two ounces. The trouble in his water probably arises from the presence of what horsemen call a bean in the end of his penis. You should withdraw this organ from the sheath and examine the end of it. The "bean" is a collection of waxy matter in a little cavity just above the opening in the end of the penis. It feels like a hard lump beneath the skin of the part, and when large it interferes with the passage of urine, and may cause serious trouble. The bean should be removed by squeezing it out or picking it out with the finger.

Luxation of Patella.

C. W. Springford, Morris, Man.:—"Please inform me through your next paper what is the matter with a horse 6 years old. I went to the stable one morning and found that he could not lift his right hind leg without great effort, and then the bone snicked as though it was out of joint; this lasted for two days. We kept bathing in the meantime. Then we blistered it with benidine of mercury and vaseline. That drove it from that leg into the other. Do you think it is rheumatism, and would



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Persiatric Sheep Dip

The only remedy that will positively cure Scab in sheep. It is also invaluable for the cure of Skin Diseases in cattle, such as bruises, sores, ringworm, gangrene, shear cuts, and for ridding them of vermin. Widely endorsed by the leading stock-raisers of Canada as the best preparation of its kind in the market. Try it.

Persiatric Pig Wash

This preparation acts most satisfactorily on the stubborn Skin Diseases in swine. Has a soothing, healing influence, healing sores and eczematous diseases, and rids the animal of vermin. It acts as a tonic on sickly, depressed animals. Used a week or so before slaughtering, it makes a handsomely dressed animal for market.

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This is a preparation of highly-concentrated curative qualities for the curing of Skin Diseases, and for killing all vermin in horses and cattle. Cures Scratches, Mange, Ringworm, Grease, Eczema, Urticaria, etc. Heartily recommended by horse breeders and leading veterinary surgeons.

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JAS. C. POND,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

keeping him shod be any help? We let him out to grass to-day; he galloped about as if nothing had happened to him. Tonight he is stiff again. Please let me know what to do for him. I forgot to say that it is the stifle joint where the trouble is."

Answer—In front of the stifle joint there is a small bone called the patella, which corresponds to the knee-cap of man. It moves freely up and down in front of the stifle joint when the leg is flexed and extended, but its movements from side to side are limited by the ligaments which bind it to the other bones. In spite of the strength of these ligaments the patella may become displaced in either of two directions. The inner ligament may become ruptured or stretched and allow the patella to become dislocated outwards, or else the contraction of the muscle which draws the patella upwards may be excessive and the bone is carried above its usual position and becomes fixed upon the upper edge of the condyles of the femur. In both these positions of the patella the leg becomes stiff and the animal is unable to bend it until the bone returns to its place. Frequently a sudden movement of the horse is sufficient to restore the patella to its normal position, but sometimes the aid of the surgeon is required. When luxation has once occurred it is very apt to occur again until the stretched or ruptured ligaments have resumed their function and are able to maintain the bone in its proper position. After the luxation has been reduced, a smart blister should be applied over the stifle. This has a two-fold effect. The swelling produced will assist in keeping the patella in place, and the pain of the blister will cause the animal to move the leg as little as possible. To prevent recurrence, keep the heel low and the toe long, and if shoes are applied, let them project a little at the toe.

New Hay.

A short time ago I received a hurried call to attend a sick mare, and on reaching the place I found that I was too late to be of any use. The poor animal was standing propped on its four legs placed wide apart and swaying from side to side, as if on the point of falling. Her body covered with sweat and distended to the greatest possible extent, her nostrils and mouth open to the widest as she gasped for breath. Almost in as short a time as it takes to write this she lurched forward, gave a few convulsive struggles and was dead. One more useful animal had met an untimely end, a fate that might have been avoided, if knowledge had directed the care bestowed on her.

She was a useful type of draft horse, and was at work every day, a good feeder, and had never been sick to the owner's knowledge, except from a slight attack of indigestion a few weeks before. At noon of this day she had eaten freely of new hay, was afterwards allowed a drink of water and put to work again. The day was extremely hot, and she had only been at work for a very short time when the attack began which rapidly proved fatal.

This recital is given to bring out two facts which should be clearly understood by horse owners. The first is the danger which lurks in new hay. Hay in the process of making undergoes fermentation, and until the hay is well cured this fermentation is still going on to a greater or less extent. If partly cured hay is consumed by a horse there is always danger of this fermentation continuing in the stomach, where the conditions of heat and moisture are exceedingly favorable to the process. Fermentation produces gas in large quantities, the stomach soon becomes distended to a painful degree, and the horse shows symptoms of flatulent colic. Owing to the anatomical arrangement of the stomach of the horse, it is impossible for gas in this organ to escape by way of the gullet and

mouth in what is called eructation, or, in old English, belching. The only pathway for it is through the intestines in the other direction, and as these extend to a length of 80 to 100 feet the passage of gas through them takes time and the gas is accumulating much faster than it escapes. Great distension of stomach and bowels takes place; these organs press upon the diaphragm and the animal has difficulty in breathing. The pressure also interferes with the heart and may produce fatal syncope, as in the case described, while at other times the coats of stomach or bowels may give way under the pressure and a fatal rupture takes place. Only a short time is required for these changes and the attack may reach a fatal ending in an hour or two from its first appearance.

The importance of preventing such an untoward occurrence is easy to be seen. New hay should not be fed in a half-cured condition, and in any case the change from old to new hay should be made gradually, and the first feeds of the new fodder should be small ones. The stomach will soon grow accustomed to the change, and then any ordinary quantity will be tolerated.

The second point to be noted is the watering after feeding. This is a serious error, and although it is sometimes persisted in for a long period without any apparent ill result, its tendency is to weaken the digestion and thus predispose to colic and other derangements of the alimentary canal. A large quantity of water taken into the stomach after feeding dilutes the gastric juice, thus lessening its digestive power, and passing rapidly onward into the intestine carries with it all the smaller and therefore more digestible parts of the food before it has remained a sufficient time in the stomach. A two-fold injury is thus produced. The particles of food washed out of the stomach are largely undigested, and therefore wasted, and what is left behind is more difficult of digestion in the weak diluted gastric juice. The proper time to water is before feeding, and if any more is allowed afterwards, it should be only a few swallows.

The Plague of Flies.

In this country flies of all sorts abound in myriads, and the torture they inflict on cattle and horses especially cannot be overrated. Various mixtures and modes of application have been tried as a deterrent to their attacks. William Rennie, the old and well-tried superintendent at the Guelph government farm, uses the following compound with apparently great satisfaction to the stock. He applies all over their body by means of a cattle brush a mixture composed of one gallon of seal oil with four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, once a week. It is a general insect destroyer, and may be applied to kill pig lice and other nuisances.

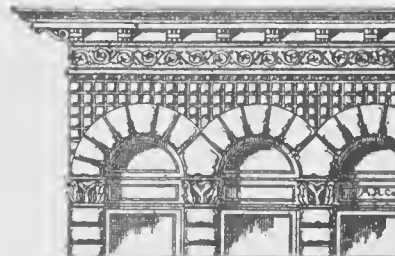
The smudge is a very common and, unfortunately, very much-needed detail in western farming. But it is also extremely dangerous, and every year we have reports of bad fires started from imprudently handled smudges. Here is another mode of keeping away flies. Try it and see if it is any good: Throw a bit of alum about the size of a marble into a small bowl of water, and wet the hands and face and any exposed part lightly with it. Not a mosquito will touch you. They hum about a little while and then disappear. People in the country who are annoyed by flies should remember that clusters of fragrant clover, which grows abundantly by nearly every roadside, if hung in the room and left to dry and shed its fragrant perfume through the air, will drive away more flies than all stick saucers of molasses and other fly traps will ever collect.

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1874



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Seed Tares.

R. Wade, Birtle, Man., would like to communicate with some one who will have seed tares for sale next season.

A Sample of Others.

"Alberta Farmer," of Gillingham, Alta., writes under date of July 22, 1899: "Dear Mr. Editor—Just a line to say that I consider it my duty and pleasure to convey to you my mode of praise and appreciation of your excellent farm journal. The last number to hand (July 5th) transcends all its predecessors in useful and attractive reading matter, and in artistic illustrations. I consider that your paper has now reached a stage when its editor may justly sit down with folded arms and complacent countenance and heave a huge sigh of contentment as he recognizes the undisputed fact of the superiority of The Nor'-West Farmer over all other Canadian farm papers. Its supremacy is beyond question. Wishing you an ever-increasing prosperity."

Gopher Trap Wanted.

Gopher-ridden Farmer, Olds, Alta.: "One of the greatest pests in this district (and I suppose all over Western Canada) are the gophers. Poisoning is expensive, dangerous and not always as satisfactory as could be wished. Shooting is slow and expensive. Trapping is in some respects the best yet, but with the ordinary steel trap it is slow, only catching one at a time and the little creatures worry about and spoil a lot of grain unless the chain is fastened very short. I have wondered if there was any sort of cage trap made which re-sets itself after each capture so as to catch the whole family at once. I am sure there is so much curiosity in a gopher as to entice the whole family into the trap if one ever got into it. Have you ever heard of any such trap? If not, perhaps there is room for some of our inventors to make a few dollars and do a good turn to humanity at the same time."

The Weed Exhibit at the Fairs.

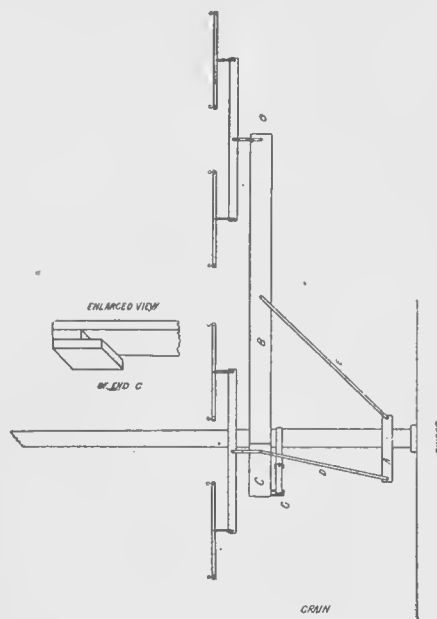
A visitor to the Industrial writes: The interest manifested this year in the weed exhibit at the Winnipeg fair brought out more than ever the advantage of this kind of tangible education on this subject, and it was a pleasing sight to see the farmers crowding around and making new acquaintances—even if it was with their enemies. But it seemed to me, as it must also have appeared to a number of other farmers, that the usefulness of this exhibit might have been very much enhanced with a little extra expense and forethought. In the first place, the building was too small. Not more than about ten men could see into it at once, whereas sometimes a number of others would have liked to have done so but for the crowd. In the second place, why could not some sort of sign be used to call attention to the display. Almost everything else on the ground had some sort of advertisement in evidence but this one. Then, too, I think a good deal more satisfaction would result if growing specimens of the plants

could be shown in different stages. For instance, I know of lots of men who would know stink weed if they found it on their farm with pods on it, but who would never suspect the young plants in the spring. We were pleased to be able to find the exhibit at the fair this year, even as it was, but hope next year to see it with the improvements outlined—and such others as may seem fit. Let us have a good one in 1900.

Four-Horse Evener for Binder.

A Constant Reader:—"As harvest is coming on, I would like to ask a question about the four-horse evener for a binder described on page 406 in the September issue for 1898. Please explain the working of the stay C. Are the rods D fastened to B as well as C? They look like it in the cut."

Answer—In the description of the evener C is stated to be a stay of 12 inches long, bolted to B 2 inches from G end. The holes in C are 10 inches between centres. It is raised above B at G end by a block an inch or more in thickness (as shown in the enlarged view of G end) in order to allow of the free play of the rods D, which



are fastened to the other end of the stay C, one inch from the end. The rods D are not fastened to the scantling B at all. The evident object in using the stay is to continue the length of the scantling B on that side of the tongue to make it proportional to the other side; but, instead of continuing it straight out, it is returned towards the tongue in order to place the whiffletrees so that the horses can work one on each side of the tongue. C plays on G end and allows free motion of each team, which it would not do if D were bolted to B. The double-tree is attached to the inner end (the end nearest the tongue) of C at the same place and by the same bolt as holds the ends of D.

Four-Horse Evener Works Satisfactorily

John Brander, Nesbitt, Man.:—"In your issue for Sept., 1898, page 406, appeared an article written by J. L. Telfer, of Portage la Prairie, describing in detail the principle of a set of four-horse whiffletrees for to use on a binder, the horses all going abreast with the tongue between the two next the grain. I would like to thank the writer for his suggestion, as I have just completed a set, following as closely as I could his ideas. Kindly allow me to say to your many readers that I selected a few suitable irons of my old binder, took them to a blacksmith and had him make them the necessary shape for the whiffletrees, for which he charged me \$1.25. I then got the bolts at the hardware store for 20c. I then got a pole hewed,

planed, and used it for a big doubletree, using the three singletrees belonging to the binder and an old one completed the outfit ready for paint. After putting them together I gave them a coat of paint. When completed, they cost me, as near as I can tell, \$1.50, and about one day's work. The cost of a set when bought new is about \$6, so any reasonable mind can see that I saved at least the price of a few years' subscriptions to The Nor'-West Farmer by reading that valuable paper. Any person desiring to run four horses on his binder need not be afraid to try and make a set, as they are quite simple and easily made, if the instructions as given in the article referred to are closely followed."

Balm of Gilead and Cottonwood Trees.

An enquirer from Alberta say: "I have heard a number of persons in this territory maintain that Balm of Gilead and cottonwood are one and the same tree. Is this true, and is cottonwood a native of Western Canada?"

Answer—Both trees belong to the same botanical family—Populus—or, as they are commonly called, the poplar family. The Balm of Gilead is known as populus balsamifera, and is characterized by leaves gradually tapering and pointed—ovate-lanceolate. Cottonwood trees, populus monilefera, are found along the banks of prairie rivers as far west as the Rocky Mountains. The leaves are much broader and not so pointed as the Balm of Gilead—broadly deltoid. They grow much larger in size, the wood is tough, and it is almost impossible to split it, there seems to be no definite grain about it, while the Balm of Gilead splits readily. The cottonwood is a native of Western Canada, and apparently in earlier ages was more common than at present. It is sometimes called the necklace poplar, while the common poplar is known as populus tremuloides, or the American aspen.

Dairy Calves.

Edward Field, Fishing Lake, Assa.: "In your issue of May 20, page 321, and under the heading of "Skimmings," we read the following: 'A better dairy calf can be raised on skim milk than on whole milk, and at much less cost.' This has caused quite a discussion up here, and I have been asked to write, to know if this is the opinion of The Nor'-West Farmer, and whether it has ever been tested and proved in a proper manner. Does it mean that a calf shall run with its mother and have the full benefit of all its mother's milk and yet turn out a worse milker than the next calf (from same dam and sire) brought up on nothing but skim milk? If so, what is the reason? This seems contrary to what we read in your last issue but one, in which it states that a calf should get the best of food it can, to make a good cow, and that all its organs should be fully developed, which we suppose means its milking organs as well as the others. Kindly let us have an explanation of this."

Answer.—The question as put by these enquirers is full of practical interest and we shall answer it to the best of our ability. Please note the first point, "A better dairy calf," that is a calf of dairy aptitudes and meant for dairy uses at her maturity. Professor Henry, of Wisconsin, than whom there is no higher authority, living or dead, says on p. 339 of his standard work, "Feeds and Feeding": "The fat of milk has too high a value with the dairyman to be used for calf feeding, and experience has shown that dairy stock of the highest quality can be produced from feeding skim milk." These words embody not only his own opinions and experience, but the substance of the mass of similar evidence supplied by experiments on gov-

ernment stations and the farms of reliable dairy experts. On no point is there a greater amount of reliable testimony than on this of the profitable rearing of dairy calves, and all the experts are in harmony. We cannot find men of riper experience than Professors Henry, already quoted, Curtis, of Iowa, and Haecker, of Minnesota, each of whom has carefully tested his methods of feeding and the results.

The testimony is very voluminous and we can only give specimens. All skilled feeders would agree that if you want a beef calf, the mother's milk, with such feed as suits its increasing age, is the best foundation to work on. On p. 125 of the Breeders' Gazette, Feb. 25th, 1898, Prof. Curtis has the following:

"The object in feeding for beef is to produce and maintain a thick, even covering of flesh over the back and ribs and never allow the calf to lose it from start to finish. The dairy calf should have but little of this accumulation of flesh until a short time prior to calving. The difference in treatment is also more marked between the ages of twelve and eighteen months than before, as flesh is more rapidly accumulated at that age and more likely to injure the dairy heifer. The treatment given our beef calves at this age would make fat heifers, and that condition if maintained very long in the life of the undeveloped dairy heifer will in most instances greatly impair her dairy capacity.

"It has been shown by feeding experiments at the Iowa station and elsewhere that heifers have a little greater tendency toward easy fattening and early maturity anyway than steers when under uniform conditions. Excessive development of the flesh-forming function almost invariably takes place at the expense of the milk-giving function. We have a carload of skim-milk beef-bred calves now about fifteen months old that weigh about 1,000 lbs. weight. They represent the generous feeding favorable to the development of good beef. Similar condition of dairy heifers at the same age would not be conducive of the best results for dairy production. It may not in all cases be desirable or most profitable to feed liberally enough to finish beef-bred calves at twenty months, but generous feeding evenly maintained is certain to result in the highest excellence of beef characteristics, and to that extent it is detrimental to the milk-giving function when applied to the dairy heifer."

For the details of feeding the skim-milk calf we may again quote from Professor Henry. "The calf is allowed to draw milk from the dam for two or three days, early weaning being preferable for the calf and cow. The calf should always get the colostrum or first milk, as this is necessary for properly clearing the bowels and starting the digestive functions. Warm, full milk is fed from the pail, not less than three times daily until the calf is two or three weeks old, after which skim-milk is gradually substituted. From one to two weeks should pass in changing from full milk to skim milk. Oil meal converted into jelly by adding boiling water is relished by young calves. At first a tablespoonful is sufficient for a feed. This may be increased gradually, as the calf grows, to half a pound a day. The supply of full milk should not be over 10 lbs. (one gallon) daily at first and end with 15 lbs. daily. The skim-milk should not exceed 18 lbs. daily till the calf is five weeks old. Only in rare cases should the allowance go up to 24 lbs. daily. Many calves are destroyed by being over-fed with skim-milk by people who act as if they expected to make up for the qualities in which skim milk is deficient by giving more of it. Young calves should be fed three times daily until four or five weeks old. When calves do poorly

on skim milk, the results are chargeable to the abuse of that feed. Too large a supply of milk, frequent and irregular feeding, milk too cold for digestion, and sour feeding pails, are the causes of nine-tenths of the trouble.

Common sense in the feeder is the main thing when hand feeding is to be practiced, and we quote Professor Henry, simply because he shows the line along which cheap yet satisfactory skim-milk feeding should be worked. A handful of oatmeal or ground oats or maize meal fed dry in a small box fixed to the wall of the calf pen is as good an equivalent for the butter fat taken out of the milk as anything yet tried and very young calves will soon eat it if their nose is once or twice dipped in the meal box.

Other examples prove with equal distinctness that richly fed dairy calves proved for that very reason worth less as milkers. Hoard's Dairyman as well as bulletins from the experiment stations, are full of reliable information, all pointing the same way. In our next issue we may go further into details; but meantime we think that what is here given is well worthy of the attention of those who have hitherto given very little attention to the cheapness and sufficiency of skim-milk feeding, when the object is to produce a cow with decided dairy aptitudes.

You ask the reason why. Experience was the first reason. The laws of development explained this. If a heifer is fed highly fattening food after she is three months old she develops the power or habit of converting her food into fat and piling it on her back. If, on the other hand, the highly fattening food is withheld and growing food supplied, so that the heifer develops a good frame and capacity to handle large quantities of rough fodder, but without getting fat, the habit of converting her food into fat and putting it on her back is not formed. Therefore when she comes to be a milker she has not to contend with the tendency to convert her food into fat. Calves for both purposes should be well fed to develop as good an animal as possible, but two different lines should be followed in doing this, the one to produce beef, the other milk.

Market Review.

Winnipeg, August 4th, 1899.

Wheat.

A fortnight ago we reported September wheat 72c. at Chicago, with a downward tendency. To-day it runs to 69½c. to 69¾c. The hot weather has brought in cases of local damage by hail at points south of us, but this trifling loss is offset by the rapid progress made on all cereals. One leading firm informs The Farmer that they expect wheat to be cut in the province earlier than last year, although much of it was sown three weeks or a month later. Too early sowing is no advantage, and a month in spring may not mean a week earlier cutting, sometimes scarcely a day. Present prospects for Manitoba are for a heavy crop of very good grade, and the world's prospects do not indicate any prospect of advance beyond present quotations. Fort William may be quoted at a shade lower than Chicago options, and the C.P.R. has raised its rates lake and rail one cent, tending to pull down Fort William that much more. European cables were a little firmer yesterday, but that is scarcely supported by to-day's figures.

WHEAT INSPECTION.

Inspector Horne last week inspected 85 cars of wheat, which graded as follows:—No. 1 hard, 8 cars; No. 2 hard, 1 car; No. 1 northern, 53 cars; No. 1 spring, 2 cars; rejected (1), 2 cars; rejected (2), 1 car; frosted, 1 car; no grade, 17 cars.

Oats

With the prospect of an early harvest oats are being put on the market in small quantities by farmers, but the price is not altered. Between 40c. and 42c. is about the figure for sound feed oats. Corn is perhaps an agent in keeping prices at their present level. There is a great consumption of feed on railroad and other public works and corn is being introduced.

Barley.

Nothing moving and prices nominal at 35c. to 38c., Winnipeg.

Flour.

Hungarian, \$1.85; Glenora, \$1.65; Manitoba, \$1.35.

Millfeed.

Bran, rather downward in tendency, \$9.50; shorts scarce and dear, \$12.50.

Butter.

Creamery, lively at 16½c. to 16¾c. Best dairy, 11c. to 12c. Inferior qualities are coming in to excess and selling at what they will fetch. A city paper this week quoted dairy butter quite above its value; the above are the best figures going.

Cheese

Prices firm and up to 8½c. for best qualities.

Eggs.

Eggs are worth 13c. for good quality; 14c. is being offered by one firm. British Columbia advises that Manitoba eggs retailed there at 30c. are frequently better than so-called local fresh eggs at 40c. The local Ovo curing plant at Winnipeg will help to keep eggs here at fair prices all through the season and could take a great many more than they can now get.

Cattle.

Best grass-fed beef up to 4c. Winnipeg. Gordon, Ironside & Fares had over 2,000 splendid cattle in the yards yesterday from the western ranches.

Pork.

As high as \$4.80 is being offered for good pigs. Cured pork is going up. Hams, 13½c.; canvas, a cent more; bacon, 11½c.; lard, \$1.70.

Wool and Hides.

No changes for hides from the quotations made for the last two issues. Wool trade dull, 7c. to 8c., according to quality. About a third of what was offered some years ago is now coming into the dealers' hands. Fewer sheep and the consumption by the local mills accounts for the change.

Binding Twine

Has, owing to the Philippine war, got up to war prices. There is not much fear of a twine famine in Manitoba, as handlers appear to have made provision for all their probable requirements. Best Manila can be bought in Winnipeg at 12c. cash, 12½c. credit, warranted to go to 650 feet to the pound.

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We are open to buy all the long Wool offered.

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When buying Stocking Yarn, ask for and get our Yarn.

Every Skein
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When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Live Stock Impounded, Lost, or Estray.

There is published under the heading in every issue of The Nor'-West Farmer as complete a list of animals lost, estray or impounded as it is possible to secure. The large circulation which The Farmer enjoys makes this page all the more valuable, as it is read in almost every district in Western Canada. No charge is made for notices sent in, if description does not exceed four lines. If over four lines, ten cents per extra line will be charged. Following is the list to hand since July 20th issue:—

Lost.

Alameda, Assa.—Light bay mare, 3 years old, weight about 1,300, silver hairs in mane and tail, star on face, left front foot white, black mark on hoof. R. J. Byers.

Fletwode, Assa.—Dark bay mare, narrow stripe down face, long black mane and tail, 6 years old, weight about 1,100, left ear punched, had leather halter on when last seen. Chas. Girard, 26, 11, 4 w. 2.

Grenfell, Assa.—Bay pony mare, 8 years old, black points, 13.3 hands, heavy mane and tail, no brand. W. Belson.

Neepawa, Man.—Gray broncho, with foal at side; also one bay horse; both haltered; when last seen were travelling west. A. Graham.

Regina, Assa.—Small buckskin pony, branded O on right shoulder, mane clipped; yearling coach filly, bay, star, hind fetlocks white, mane clipped; last seen west of Parkbeg. E. L. Williamson.

Winnipeg, Man.—One 7-year-old mare, chestnut, 14 hands; one 1-year-old colt, sorrel; one 4-year-old horse, dark bay, 17 hands. Last seen near Baie St. Paul. Liberal reward. Fred. Johnson, 746 Ross ave.

Estray.

Adair, Assa.—Pony mare, 2 years, black, hind feet white, star on forehead. A Fleming, 16, 16, 9 w. 2.

Battleford, Sask.—Mare, brown, inverted CL on left shoulder. And. J. Sayer.

Beaver Lake, Alta.—Gelding, aged, bay, 16 hands. F. W. Fane.

Blackwood, Assa.—Pony mare, about 9 years, roan, blind in left eye, TL. Mat Brennan, 5, 19, 11 w. 2.

Blackwood, Assa.—Two heifers, 2 years, red and white; two yearling steers, red and white. W. Cary.

Brice, Alta.—Stallion, over 1 year, bay, dark points, general purpose stamp. Wm. A. Rowles, 28, 20, 28 w. 4.

Carnduff, Assa.—Horse, 7 years, brown, three white feet, stripe down face, irregular brand on left shoulder. A. Duffield, Souris Valley.

Carnduff, Assa.—Mare, bay; horse, sorrel, stripe down face; horse, bay; horse, dark brown; mare, bay, horse colt at side. R. Dancy, 11, 4, 32 w. 1.

Crescent Lake, Assa.—Stallion, aged 1 year, sorrel, white points. S. Partridge.

Crowfoot, Alta.—Cayuse, bay, wall-eyed, bally face, three white feet. D. Clarke.

Dog Pound Creek, Alta.—Mare, about 15 years, brown, white hind feet, lame in hind legs. Wm. Gilmore, 16, 32, 23 w. 5.

Earlwood, Assa.—Yearling stallion, dark brown, small spot on face. Dring Bros., 30, 13, 33 w. 1.

Earlwood, Assa.—Mare, 2 years, light sorrel, small spot on forehead, left hind foot white; mare, 6 or 7 years, bay, spot on forehead; gelding, 4 years, bay, small spot on forehead; mare yearling, dark bay, spot on forehead and nose, right hind foot white. Dring Bros., 30, 13, 33 w. 1.

Edmonton, Alta.—Stallion, over 1 year, sorrel, white on left hind foot, little white on face. D. McDonald, 30, 53, 24 w. 4.

Edmonton, Alta.—Horse, 3 years, dark brown, hind feet white, left front foot white. S. Larue, 6, 53, 25.

Edmonton, Alta.—Stallion, 3 years, grey, stripe down face, white hind foot, about

800 lbs., about 14 hands, well broken. Henry Round.

Ellisboro, Assa.—Horse, bay, white face and white feet, branded on left shoulder; horse, sorrel, white face, one hind and one front foot white, branded on hip. Alex. McLean.

Estevan, Assa.—Horse, 6 or 7 years old, chestnut, white feet, T on left shoulder, well broken, halter on; horse, 6 or 7 years old, chestnut, white feet, enlargement on nose, well broken, halter on. A. Kelly.

Fishing Lake, Assa.—Bull, red, spot on forehead. E. Field.

Fishing Lake, Assa.—Cow and calf, black, PP and jug brand on shoulder; blue cow with brown calf, branded W. E. Field.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Stallion, yearling, light bay, small spot on forehead, left hind foot white. J. E. Jobson, 16, 24, 12 w. 2.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Mare, brown, 1,100 or 1,200 lbs., hind feet and one front foot white, irregular brand on left shoulder. G. May.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Mare, light bay, white face, rope on neck, indistinct brand on right shoulder; gelding, bay, star on forehead, branded JC; mare, bay, white feet, white nose, branded NT. W. Gaffec, 27, 11, w. 2.

Gleichen, Alta.—Mare, about 7 years, blue roan, little white on nose; yearling colt, buckskin. D. L. Brereton.

Grenfell, Assa.—Pony mare, dark, K on left hip. Thos. Chambers, 5, 16, 7 w. 2.

Hayward, Assa.—Bull, 4 or 5, red, spot on rump and flank, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Wm. Hays, 32, 22, 13 w. 2.

Hyde, Assa.—Mare, about 6 years, bay, JC on left shoulder; 3 steers, 3 years, irregular brand on left hip, diamond on right ribs; gelding, 2 years, bay, JC on left shoulder. J. Parker, 24, 19, 7 w. 2.

Logan, Alta.—Horse, about 5 years, dark bay, left hind foot white. Robt. Logan.

Marieton, Assa.—Horse, about 10 years, dark bay, star on forehead, LB on left shoulder. G. B. Swanston, 34, 22, 23 w. 2.

Medicine Hat, Assa.—Gelding, grey, combination JH on left shoulder, combination lazy JH on left hip, about 1,300 lbs.; mare, bination JH on left shoulder, combination lazy JH on left hip, about 1,300 lbs.; mare, 1,300 lbs. Leslie Shannon.

Moffat, Assa.—Pony mare, about 10 yrs. brown, star on forehead, right hind foot white, combination JH on left flank. Adam Johnston, 18, 15, 9 w. 2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Mare, aged, bright bay, star on face, WD on left hip. J. W. Fletcher.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Mare, bay, 3 white feet; gelding, brown, white hind feet and face, GUN on left hip; yearling mare, buckskin, hind legs white from hock down; mare, brown, left hind foot white, small star on forehead, D on left shoulder; mare, bay, white feet, star on forehead, map of Mexico on right shoulder; mare, aged, brown, white face, 186 on left ribs, S on left jaw. Wm. Walsh.

Olds, Alta.—Colt, 3 years, cream, white hind leg, stripe down face, spot on nose, white mane and tail. E. Smith.

Olds, Alta.—Steer, 3 years, red, horns spread, brand indistinct AC or AG on left ribs. H. P. Moore, 10, 33, 1 w. 5.

Pasqua, Assa.—Cow, white, red neck and head, blind. A. L. Allison.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Mare, bay, stripe down face. Matthias Hack.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Gelding, 3 yrs., brown; mare, 2 years, brown; gelding, 2 years, bay. Rowland H. Hall.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Stallion, cream; stallion, bay, white on hind feet; stallion, light bay. F. W. Pinder.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Gelding, about 5 years, bay, stripe down face, right hind leg white up to gamble, P on right shoulder, about 15 hands. J. Jones, 20, 22, 9 w. 2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Mare, black, white hind feet, foal at foot; mare, brown; horse, aged, black; horse, sorrel, rope on

neck, OA with bar through on left shoulder; mare, sorrel, irregular brand on left shoulder, foal at foot. F. W. Pinder.

Poplar Grove, Assa.—Horse, bay, about 900 lbs., small star on forehead, rupture on belly, anchor brand on left hip, left hind leg partly white, has on heavy leather halter and rope tied round neck. J. Beedie.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—Stallion, about 3 years old, bay, hind pasterns white, star on face. P. S. Graham, 36, 17, 14 w. 2.

Qu'Appelle Station—Mare, light bay, 45 on right flank, star on face, black points, about 900 lbs. Patrick S. Graham, 36, 17, 14 w. 2.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—Mare, about 5 years, bay, irregular brand on left hip; horse, about 2 years, bay. T. A. Mattick.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—Pony stallion, 2 years, slate color, T on right hind leg, left front foot white. Michael Donauer, 14, 16, 15 w. 2.

Redpath, Assa.—Mare, 4 or 5 years old, black, white feet, stripe down face. John Burnell.

Regina, Assa.—Small pony mare, sorrel, three white feet, heart brand, also indistinct brand on right shoulder. J. C. Moore.

Sumner, Assa.—Gelding, bay, U on left shoulder, left front and right hind feet white. W. F. Green, 2, 20, 2 w. 2.

Sumner, Assa.—Mare, 2 years, light bay, one hind foot white, H on left front leg, star on forehead. S. Young, 36, 19, 2 w. 2.

Strathcarrol, Assa.—Filly, 2 years, grey; horse, 3 or 4 years, star on forehead, irregular brand on left shoulder. S. Robt, 10, 20, 14 w. 2.

Wascana, Assa.—Cow, red and white, right horn, growing into head over eye. James East, 32, 18, 21 w. 2.

Whitewood, Assa.—Mare, about 12 or 14, black, spot on forehead, right hind foot and fetlock white, barnacles on right hind foot. Geo. Whalley, 6, 28, 5 w. 2.

Willow Bunch, Assa.—Gelding, about 6 years old, dark bay, stripe down nose, 16 hands, 1,400 lbs. Jas. Marshall.

Wolseley, Assa.—Mare, sorrel, about 1,100 lbs., rope around neck, white hind feet, star on forehead, and stripe down nose. E. J. Meeres, 4, 19, 10 w. 2.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—Mare, about four years, bay, small stripe down face, white hind feet, indistinct brand on right shoulder; yearling filly, black, three white feet, white face; yearling filly, bay, white face, white hind feet, C with J inside on right shoulder, rather indistinct; horse, about 8 years, grey, quarter circle JD on left shoulder; mare, about 3 years, grey. Jesse Bratt.

Yorkton, Assa.—Pony mare, sorrel, white face, white hind legs up to hocks, right front leg white up to knee. R. Buchanan.

Impounded.

Caron, Assa.—Two fillies, 2 or 3 years, bay, F on right shoulder; stallion, about 3 years, bay, irregular brand on left shoulder. A. H. Powell, 14, 18, 29 w. 2.

Carlowen, Man.—One mare, color bay, 1 or 5 years old, branded W O on left hind leg and H on right shoulder, small white spot on face. R. D. Smith, 15, 3, 4e.

Carnoustie, Assa.—Mare, aged, sorrel, saddle galled; horse, about 4 or 5, iron grey, white face. A. Hogg, 18, 17, 32 w. 1.

Dauphin, Man.—One bull, color red, white spotted, one year old. D. McKillop, 3, 26, 19 w.

Estevan, Assa.—Pony, aged, bay, white face, white front and hind foot, spot on side, circle and bar; small horse; large horse, white face, white hind feet; large mare, 3 or 4, bay, small spot on forehead. Wm. Walkom, 16, 3, 7 w. 2.

Ferndale, Assa.—Pony mare, mouse, about 13 hands, hind feet white, white forehead, irregular brand on left shoulder. Samuel Reid, 20, 16, 20 w. 1.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Stallion, 2 yrs., black star on forehead. Simon Gower.

Gainsboro, Assa.—Horse, brown, G on left hip, S left shoulder. Albert Shatford, 16, 3, 30 w. 1.

Glen Ewen, Assa.—Horse, 3 years, bay, stripe down face, three white feet, lump on left front knee. Jas. McIntyre, 10, 3, 1 w. 2.

Grenfell, Assa.—Heifer, 3 years, red, spot on forehead. Wm. Welch, 21, 16, 7. w. 2.

Montgomery, Assa.—Horse, about three years, brown, halter and rope attached, combination JL on left hip. A. B. Potter, 24, 13, 3 w. 2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Gelding, bay, white face, left front and hind feet white, LL on right hip. John Riddell.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Pony, aged, bay, 3 white feet, star on forehead. Jas. Campbell, 22, 17, 28 w. 2.

Moosc Jaw, Assa.—Mare, bay, 14 hands, star on face, scar on right hind leg, white mark on back, right ear split, TAP combination on right hip. H. L. Fysh, 31, 15 25 w. 2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Pony mare, bay, one hind leg white from knee, small mark on other, white face, irregular brands on right and left shoulder and left hip. J. H. Coventry, 28, 15, 24 w. 2.

Neudorf, Assa.—Steer, 2 years, red, L3L on right hip; yearling steer, red, L3L on right hip; yearling heifer, red, L3L on right hip; yearling heifer, red, L3L on right hip. H. Wirth, 22, 20, 8 w. 2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa. — Mare, 5 years, dark brown, stripe down face. John W. Matthews, 26, 21, 8 w. 2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Yearling heifer, red, spot on right thigh, split in left ear, LCU; mare, 6 years, roan, halter on, small sore on left shoulder, branded JC. J. W. Matthews, 26, 21, 8 w. 2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa. — 26 horses and mares, including 5 foals, all ages, all colors; bay mare and colt; 2 black mares and colts; yearling roan gelding; grey yearling; sorrel mare, A on left hip and shoulder; black mare with halter on and H on left thigh; large bay horse, star on forehead; chestnut horse, star on forehead, iron grey horse, 2 years, blotch on hip; yearling gelding, large scar on left shoulder; remainder of band have no visible brands. Andrew Johnson, 10, 21, 9 w. 2.

Regina, Assa. — Horse, bay, stripe on face, hind feet white, indistinct brand on left shoulder and left hips; mare, grey, white hind feet, indistinct brand on left shoulder. W. J. Davis, 24, 18, 20 w. 2.

Rosser (Municipality)—One bull, color red, with white spot on forehead and white belly. Thos. Riggall, 28, 12, 2c.

Russell, Man.—One gelding, color light bay, about nine years old, four white feet and a bobtail. D. E. Boulton, 3, 21, 28w.

Saskatoon, Sask. — Mare, brown, R on left shoulder, small stripe down face, 14½ hands; horse, dark brown, 14½ hands, stripe down face, lame in front feet; pony mare, bay, 14½ hands, white on left hind foot, O on left foot. E. S. Andrews, 30, 36, 5 w. 3.

Seeburn, Man.—One pony mare, color sorrel, blaze on face, 3 years old. Wm. Sherritt.

St. Boniface, Man. — One horse, color brown, branded E S on the left hip. Lig. Gagne.

St. Mark's, Man.—One pony horse, color light brown, branded on left shoulder, small white spot on forehead, aged. J. Forbister, 26, 14, 5 w.

Steinbach, Man.—One mare, color brown with star on forehead and small white stripe on nose, marked T on the left foreleg and G on hind leg, left front foot white, hind feet both white, harness scar on the back; one horse colt, color brown with small star on face, left hind foot white; one steer, white spot on forehead, white spot on right hind leg, about 1 year old. Jacob Neufeld.

Tregarva, Assa.—Filly, 3 years, light bay, right hind foot white, stripe down face, heavy on right nostril and between eyes; filly, about 2 years, brown, white feet, star

on forehead; stallion, about 2 or 3, chestnut, white hind feet; filly, chestnut, white hind feet and face, yearling at side; mare, bay, star on forehead, left hind foot white, little white on right front foot, irregular brand on right shoulder. M. B. Colten, 3, 20, 20 w. 2.

Whitewood, Assa. — Horse, aged, dark brown, T, old collar marks, right hind fetlock white; mare, aged, chestnut, spot on nose, W on right shoulder, barbed wire cut across neck, silver grey mane and tail. Arthur Biggins, 2, 15, 3 w. 2.

Elevators.

Messrs. McMillan & Lane, Morden, are extending their operations in the wheat business. They have lately purchased, in company with R. Culver, the McBean elevator at Gretna, and have made arrangements to erect new elevators at Winkler and Snowflake. There are seven elevators at Morden, and last winter this firm bought one-third of the whole wheat marketed.

At the recent annual meeting of the Carman Farmers' Elevator Co. the report of the year's business showed that the total earnings for the year were \$4,496 and the total cost of running \$2,597, leaving a net earning of \$1,898. Outside of the elevator, which is the paid-up property of the shareholders, and is valued at about \$10,000, the other assets of the company amount to \$3,608, while there are no liabilities whatever. The dividend to shareholders for the past year was 20 per cent. The steady prosperity of this company helps to explain the rapid multiplication of elevators in the surrounding districts.

The foundation of a 50,000-bushel elevator has just been put in by W. Bruce, of Stonewall. The building will be of stone, 9 feet high, after which it will be completed in wood.

The directors of the Rapid City Agricultural Society have decided to hold no show this year.

A cart without wheels is just as complete as an agricultural community without roads to get to market.

Perhaps the very largest plowing match in the world was held this year in the County of Kent, Eng. There were 170 teams, nearly 500 horses operating them, and about every variety of plow from the old wooden one to the newest American types.

At Moffat, near Wolseley, Assa., a local plowing match has been held, at which 12 competitors took part. It was the first ever held in the district and much interest was taken in it. Thanks are due to the projectors of this gathering, which will stir up greater interest henceforth in good plowing.

Brandon College, which has been carried on successfully for nine years by Mr. S. J. McKee, B. A., will in future be carried on

under the same name by a Board of Governors appointed by the Baptist Convention of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The aim of the college will be enlarged and the work developed along the lines adopted by a recent convention held in Winnipeg. It is the intention to erect suitable buildings and fully equip the school for the very best work than can be done. Besides doing the work this year for Preliminary and Previous examinations and the work for teachers' certificates, the commercial work will be continued. This includes the full work of the most efficient commercial colleges in the east. It is thorough, practical and up to date. For those who are unable to enter on this course for lack of training in elementary work, a Preparatory department will be conducted. This department has been very helpful to many young men and women who have not had the advantages of attending school when young. Students entering this department receive sympathetic attention and almost immediately feel at home once more in school. See the Brandon College advertisement in another column.

UNEQUALLED RECORD!!



After years of use by thousands of the most progressive farmers of Canada, the yearly sales of the

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

grow larger with each succeeding season. This, with the fact that all other MILLS sold in Ontario do not equal it, is certainly the most convincing proof of its superiority. No farmer should be without a good Fanning Mill. The best is not too good for you. Write for particulars and price.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.

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SOMERVILLE & CO.,

Dealer in

MARBLE AND MANITOBA GRANITE MONUMENTS

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Registered.)

Special form PASTEUR BLACK-LEG VACCINE. One application. All ready for use. No mixing, no filtering, no "outfit" or syringe required. Supplied in Packets of three sizes—No. 1, 10 doses, \$1.50; No. 2, 20 doses, \$2.50; No. 3, 50 doses, \$6.00; including needle for applying.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., - - 59 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION TO Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1810, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the second issue please notify us by postal card.

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Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get **every copy**. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 5, 1899.



FIRE GUARDS.

A trip over the prairies at this season of the year cannot but impress one with the great danger there lies from extensive prairie fires this fall. The large amount of rain that has fallen has caused a very heavy growth of grass, which means abundant fuel for prairie fires later on. The danger will be less, of course, in thickly settled districts where large areas of summer fallow are to be found and where the roads have been graded, but in the sparsely settled districts there will be more danger this fall than for some years past. The Farmer would therefore strongly advise every settler to have his fire guards put in satisfactory shape before he becomes busy with harvest. A little attention now may be the means of saving considerable property later on, and possibly life as well.

The fire guards along some of the railways are useless as protection against fire, being overgrown with weeds. If farmers' guards are in the same condition they should be plowed at once or the weeds destroyed in such a way as to render the

guard an effective one. Wherever there is a chance for the fire to get a big sweep the width of the guards should be increased. In fact, all guards should be increased this year as an extra precaution. Sixteen feet, as many of the guards are made, is none too wide at any time, and will be thoroughly tested this fall by the heavy fires that are sure to prevail.

From its habit of keeping green late in the fall, we would think Bromegrass would make an excellent fire guard. It would not, of course, if not cut down, but on the ranges where stock would have access to it they would keep it down. At the same time the Bromegrass would keep the weeds down, and thus prevent the fire-breaks being the means of seeding the country-side with noxious weeds. We would be pleased to hear from anyone having tried this grass as a fire guard.

CATTLE ON THE RANGES.

We reproduce elsewhere a leading article regarding the recent outbreak of contagious mange upon the western ranges, which appeared in the Medicine Hat News, a paper somewhat devoted to the ranching interests of the west. We had occasion in our last issue to comment on the conflicting diagnoses of Drs. McEachran and Wroughton as to the character of this disease. Upon the strength of Dr. Wroughton's diagnosis matters were allowed to drift in fancied security until now, when the first named gentleman pronounces the disease to be of a distinctive contagious nature. In the meanwhile valuable time has been lost and great inconvenience resulted owing to the isolation of at least one bull herd just at the time of the year when ranchers want their cows served.

The Medicine Hat News asks for an inspection of all stock coming into the Territories on the grounds that the disease must be an introduced one. Particular attention is directed to the danger of not coping with the difficulty of American "tramp" cattle. We understand also that the few line riders employed have been removed owing to reductions in the Northwest Mounted Police force. It appears to us that the most rational plan would be to ascertain whence this disease came. If it can be traced to the United States, such fact would immediately suggest the advisability of replacing the police line riders (even if they were not required for other purposes). If the disease is traceable to Manitoba, which we are inclined to doubt, it would only be reasonable that stocker importations should be subjected to veterinary inspection. An inquiry should certainly be set on foot without delay and precautionary measures adopted.

The disease as it occurs on the range is not fatal in itself. The affected animal loses his hair and is somewhat reduced in condition. The serious aspect of the case presents itself, however, when he is face to face with rustling during the winter, without his natural protection, and this deficiency as a rule leads to serious consequences.

It is gratifying that prompt measures have been taken by the Western Stock Growers' Association. Dipping vats have already been constructed and the work of eradicating the disease is progressing satisfactorily.

—Many visitors looked the dairy machinery over at Winnipeg, but did not notice that in the same building there was the finest exhibit of butter and cheese ever shown in the west. The director in charge next year should see that a notice is put up on the doors entering into the inner portion of the dairy building, so that no one may miss so important an exhibit.

FEEDS AND FEEDING.

Nowhere in the world have there been more capable pioneers than right here in Canada, both east and west. But the man who brings to his later farming only the methods that were sufficient for his first years is bound to stand still, most likely to retrograde. There is really no such thing as standing still. When we are satisfied we are plodding on in the good old way, the men who see more clearly know that we are fast falling behind and will soon be out of date and back numbers.

A good many men on the older lands are in that critical position now. All wheat won't go any more, and, at probable prices, may not next year pay more than the cost of production. Just when things look their dullest for wheat, prices for cattle are rising, and it is the part of prudence to forecast the chances of this state of matters continuing. If so, then we want to find out the kind of mixed farming most profitable and most within our ability to follow. The raising of good grade cattle is the nearest and most likely alternative to most of us. That and pork. To make these two things most profitable and prepare for the profitable handling of dairy cattle, for those whose aptitudes turn that way, is just now a very live question. To raise stock in the old way may be a very slow way, and men, who can be trusted to know what is best for them, want to feed a great deal faster than they once did. How they do so and what there is in it, is well worth studying.

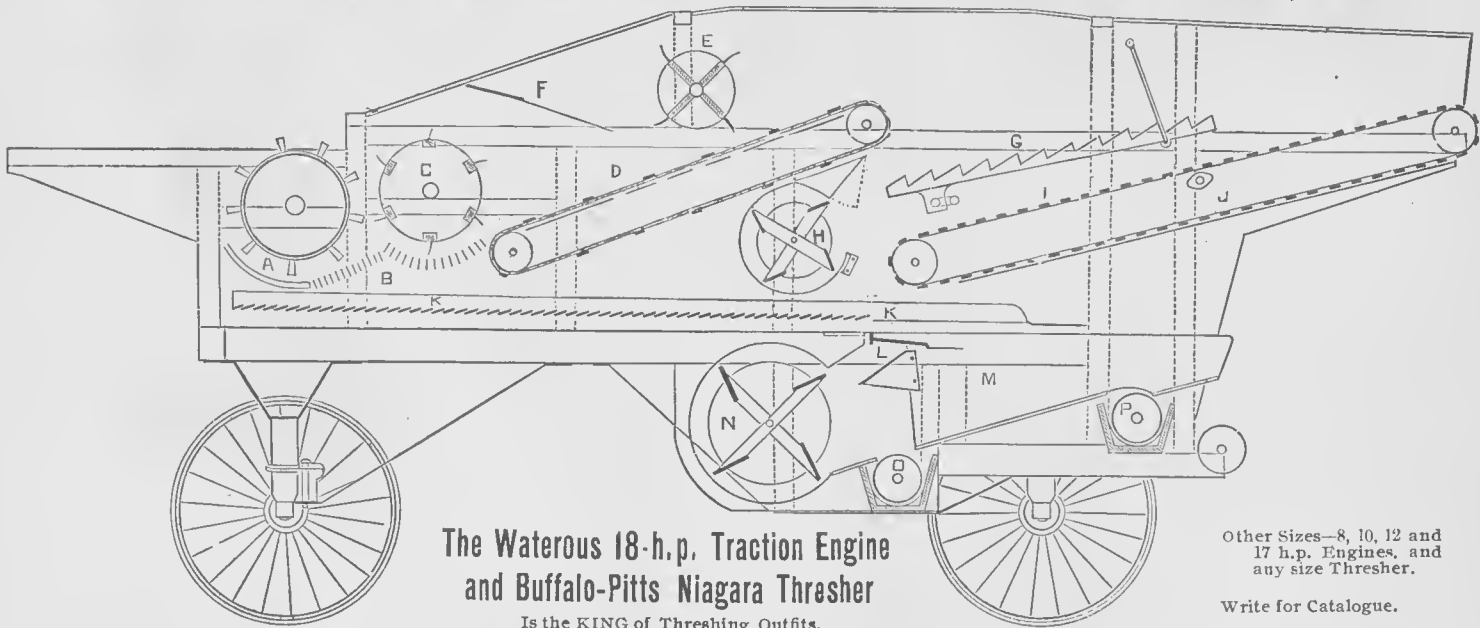
We must not forget that the conditions under which stock can be raised and fed vary a good deal, even within the bounds of the province of Manitoba. The nature of its soils and the amount of local rainfall must be taken into account, and we at once find areas on which summer pasture is not too abundant and dries out very early in the fall. On other portions grass can be depended on almost till the snow flies. Where the summer feed is deficient it must be supplemented in some way if any steady progress and profit are to come out of our stock feeding. There are districts where choice beef can be got from the natural herbage of the prairie, and it is waste of talk to suggest to the men so situated the kinds of summer feed that are almost indispensable elsewhere.

For every section of this country economical and reliable winter feed is an important question. One equally important is the way to get the most out of the feed we do have and the age at which most money can be made out of our beasts. Fortunately we have now a good many examples of different methods from men whose practice has been followed with satisfactory results. The present is one of the very fittest seasons in which to take a careful look into these questions. We are selling, or will soon be selling, the beef we fed last winter, and it will be well worth while to go into the details of feeding, with the range of profit that has come out of it, the age and quality of what we fed and other details likely to be useful in the study of stock feeding. Perhaps some reader can give us some light on this question, for which we shall be grateful.

On page 75 of the issue of Feb. 6th will be found a short paper by R. K. Smith, of Oak Lake, that we may refer to as a first-rate example of the kind of information of which The Farmer can hardly have too much.

The question of supplementary feeds is therefore one of direct and immediate interest, and every farmer should make plans now for sowing some one or more of the numerous grains adapted for summer and fall feeding, or that, properly saved, makes good winter food. Corn, oat sheaves and roots for winter feed. Rape, corn and Bromegrass for summer and fall feeding.

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CLASS FOR FARMERS' STOCKERS.

The exhibit of fat cattle at both Winnipeg and Brandon fairs was small and that of grass fat cattle was particularly small. There are few of our practical farmers who will go to the trouble of stall feeding heavily and carrying a beast along until July for the chance of winning a prize. This leaves fat classes at our shows in the hands of a few who take an interest in such work. Then, too, the show comes on so early that it is difficult to get grass-fed cattle in good shape, unless extra well fed in the winter, and grain also fed on the grass. This suggests the thought that there might be another class added to the prize list of our larger shows, namely, one for stockers suitable for the ranch. Quite a trade is developing in this line for our western plains. Would it not be a good idea to bring out an exhibit of this class of cattle, calves, yearlings and 2-year-olds at our larger fairs? There would be more competition because less fitting would be necessary. If judged by a competent man there should be an educational value in it well worth a trial. For a long time to come the range will want a lot of stockers, and a correct knowledge of the best class of stock to send west should be of great value to farmers. In time we believe the ranges may be the breeding grounds and the young stock shipped east to be fattened by the farmers of the wheat plains, but at present it is the other way, the young stock are being sent west to be grown cheaply on the range. We would like to have the opinion of some of our stockmen on this question.

NOXIOUS WEEDS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The noxious weed campaign in the Northwest Territories is drawing to a close, and the result cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the farmers concerned. Professor Fletcher's services were secured early in the season, and a series of meetings arranged throughout Eastern Assiniboia. At a low estimate over fifteen hundred farmers attended these meetings, and it goes without saying that every one of them brought home ample food for reflection. The Territorial Commissioner of Agriculture attended nearly all of the lectures, and explained to the farmers the

policy of his government in respect to the noxious weed question. The department secured the services of T. N. Willing, of Olds, as chief speaker, and since his appointment that gentleman has been in the field instructing a large staff of local inspectors in their duties. The districts of local inspectors were materially decreased during the present season and the number of inspectors largely increased with a view to more thorough work. The actual field work has been confined this year to Assiniboia, but the intention is to obtain a full report upon the distribution of noxious weeds over the whole of the Territories. The chief inspector is at present working in the Prince Albert district, and as soon as he has covered that portion of the country he will proceed to Alberta and thoroughly inspect that country from the international boundary to the Edmonton district. It is known that stink weed and other noxious growths have obtained a foothold in many portions of Alberta, and it is to be hoped that local inspection will be extended west during the coming year. The noxious weed question is one which the farmers cannot afford to treat lightly, and if it is found that Alberta is already infested, no time should be lost in impressing the seriousness of the situation upon the settlers there. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in this matter. The distribution of these weeds cannot as yet be very extensive, so that the farmers will practically have the upper-hand if vigorous and united action is taken, coupled with a firm administration of the law.

The intention of the Department of Agriculture to procure sets of noxious weed specimens for use in the public schools of the Territories cannot help but meet with the hearty approval of everybody. Too much stress cannot be laid upon educating our children to become good farmers as well as good citizens in other respects, and it is to be hoped that the matter of agricultural instruction will not end there.

We learn that the problem of dealing with mill and elevator screenings it to be taken up by Mr. Bulvey's department. Since the introduction of gasoline engines in the elevators the law has been practically a dead letter at many shipping points. Screenings have been piled up outside the premises and noxious weed seeds scattered broadcast over the neighboring farms and the railway right-of-way in the droppings of stray stock. Under the new law these

screenings must either be destroyed or kept in a safe bin. It is hoped that strict attention will be paid to the enforcement of the provisions of the Act governing this matter. It is small consolation to farmers to get rid of these seeds only to have them returned through the carelessness of mill and elevator owners.

—In a very short time the harvest will be upon us. Every hour then will be precious, and whatever helps to kill time then will be money out of pocket. Now is the time to make sure that the binder is in ship-shape order, every cutting edge sharp, every bolt tight, and every part of the gear in working order. All farmers have not the same happy knack of keeping or putting machinery in good fettle, but for those less gifted in this respect it is all the more important that they should seek the help of those who can be trusted to make it run smooth and true.

—The U. S. Weather Bureau has been investigating the effects of lightning, and has found that about a third of all the losses so caused are due to wire fences. The stock that was hit might not be quite close to or touching the wires, but the electricity caught them all the same. It has been suggested that if short wires were attached to the strands and run into the earth such losses could be avoided. In the cyclone that did so much damage at Douglas some years ago horses near a wire fence were killed, but it was then believed they were touching the wires. It is now known that death may come without actual contact.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M.,	Winnipeg	McPhillips, R. C.,	Winnipeg
Bayne, G. A.,	"	McPhillips, Geo.,	"
Bourne, Rohl.,	"	Simpson, G. A.,	"
Chataway, C. C.,	"	Young, R. E.,	"
Doupe, Joseph,	"	Bemister, G. B.,	P. la P.
Doupe, J. L.,	"	Bouchette, C. J.,	Selkirk W.
Ducker, W. A.,	"	Francis, J.,	Poplar Point.
Harris, J. W.,	"	McFadden, M.,	Neepawa.
Lawe, Henry,	"	Romhough, M. B.,	Morden.
		Vaughan, L. S.,	Selkirk, W.

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary,

P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.



Does It Pay to Put Water in a Cow Stable?

By Alfred Hutchinson, White Sands, Assa.

This is the season of the year when, no doubt, many of your readers will be making plans for the improvement of old and the building of new stables for dairy and other stock, and whether it is best to provide for watering our milk cows in their stalls or outside, is a question which is sure to come up for consideration.

I believe a good many of the best stables have provision for watering the stock in their stalls; and, for certain classes of stock no doubt this is best, but it adds considerably to the cost of the building, and it is a question in my mind whether it will pay us as dairymen and stock raisers to go to the extra expense; indeed, I will go so far as to doubt whether it is any benefit at all to water dairy cows in the stable, provided you have a properly sheltered watering place outside.

I have been experimenting with various methods of watering for a number of years, trying every way I could to increase the yield of butter. One winter I watered twice a day, outside in the morning in fine weather in the stable if it was very cold; always inside in the evening after supper. What was the result? Some cows would not touch water in the morning, but would do all their drinking at night when we had to carry it to them in pails. Others again would drink heartily in the morning and would scarcely touch it at night. None at all took anything like equal quantities at the two waterings, and I could not see the slightest benefit from the practice. It entailed a great amount of extra work for no apparent good, and I have never repeated the experiment.

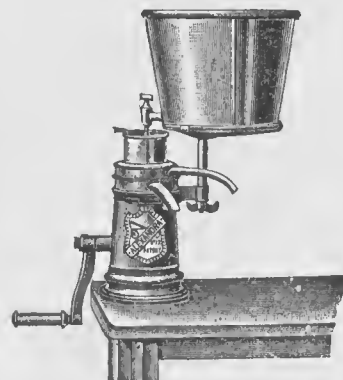
Since then I have kept one or two of the best milkers entirely in the stable, except on very mild days, right through the winter, but as my herd increased I found it difficult to water even the heavy milkers inside all the time, and have now about arrived at the conclusion that I really derived no benefit from doing so. Any dairyman who has made a regular practice of weighing his milk, will have noticed that the percentage of butter fat varies in inverse ratio to the amount of milk. When a cow is in full flow, her milk contains less fat than when she is near drying off; milk is the poorest in fat in the hot weather.

when the pasture is very rank, increasing in richness as the grass dries up and the flow decreases. So we find cold weather, which will decrease the quantity of milk, apparently increases its richness. I argue from this that though turning out the cows in cold weather may slightly diminish the yield of milk, it does not necessarily lessen that of butter. We all know how necessary fresh air and exercise are to keep human beings in good health. How, then, can we expect our cows to do their best, if we tie them by the neck and keep them confined in a dark, ill-ventilated stable for weeks at a time? And I believe 99 per cent. of our stables are too dark, and a very large proportion are either insufficiently ventilated or too much so. In practice there will be found a great difference in the ability of different cows to bear cold, and in the same cow at different times. An old cow in thin flesh will come right back to the stable on a cold day, while a young animal, or one in good condition, will be apparently quite comfortable outside.

Like most "old-timers," I have tried milking cows all winter on hay alone, but it does not pay. The cows get very thin, and it takes them most of the following summer to pick up again. Now I feed a rather liberal allowance of chop feed and bran along with hay, keeping the cows in good thrifty condition, and I find they all seem to enjoy being out for two or three hours nearly every day. The only thing that must be carefully watched is that they are not out when it is so cold as to freeze their teats. My system is, just before turning out the cows to water, to throw down a few forksful of hay in a sheltered place (if I had straw I should use it, as I have not, it is generally some inferior or damaged hay we give them). This serves two purposes; it keeps them occupied for a time so they do not all crowd to the water together, and also keeps them stirring about so they do not get cold so readily. While they are out of the stable it is cleaned out and the mangers filled with hay, so that there is every inducement for the cows to come back to the stable as soon as they are tired being out. Whenever they come to the stable door, I insist on them being put in, whether it be early or late. If you make a practice of letting cattle into their stable as soon as they want to go in, you may be tolerably sure they won't stay out any longer than is good for them. Keeping them standing round the door, shivering with cold, is a most injurious, not to say cruel, practice, bad for any stock, but especially so for milch cows. They are let out between half-past eleven and twelve, and are usually ready to come in again between 2.30 and 3 p. m., except on very mild days, when they will stay out rather later.

My idea of water in the stable would be to have a pump (if water supply is convenient), with a tub or trough in such a

**ALEXANDRA AND
MELOTTE
Cream Separators.**



For clean skimming, ease in turning and durability they are unequalled.
Save money, time and labor.

Moose Jaw,
29th July, 1899.

DEAR SIRS,

The piece belonging to my separator has been found, so I have returned the piece you had sent by mail from Montreal, as it might not be wanted again during the life of the separator. I might add that we are now running this separator (No. 7½ Alexandra) for the fourth season, and have not had to get any repairs, nor has it been adjusted in any way, and does splendid work. We are well satisfied.

The Gasolene Engine also works splendid.

Yours truly,
FRED. W. GREEN.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LTD.,
232 King Street,
WINNIPEG.

CARD OF THANKS.

Received from the Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company their cheque for \$1370 in full payment of our claim for loss by fire on 19th instant.

Mr. Doyle, the Manager, has paid this claim immediately upon the completion of our proofs of loss, to our entire satisfaction, and we are pleased to be able to recommend the Miniota Farmers' Mutual to all insurers.

(Copy.) Signed, W. R. F. COLLIS.
H. J. de WINTON.

COLD STORAGE BUILDERS.

For Creameries, Dairymen and Butchers. References—C. C. McDonald, Dairy Inspector, and Ald. T. Cowan, Winnipeg. Prices given on application.

G. T. LAIRD, 214 James St., Winnipeg.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Result of the Three First Cows in the Milk Test at the Brandon Fair.

[illegible]

position that any animals it is desired to keep in may be loosed one at a time to drink. In very cold or stormy weather all milk cows should be kept in, and there is sometimes a day or two in the winter on which it is not fit to let anything outside at all. On such days it is rather a good thing to have something to do in the stable to keep the men folks out of the house for a time at least.

In this new country most of us have to do our building and fitting, and I can foresee other difficulties in laying on a water supply to the stalls, besides the expense. Probably the worst one will be leakage, which, with modern troughs or pipes, must be very hard to prevent; another will be the accumulation of dirt, bits of hay, chaff, etc., in the troughs; and another will be frost in a great many stables. The only attempt at supplying water to the cattle in their stalls, with which I am acquainted here, resulted in the flooding of the stables with water, and had to be promptly abandoned.

I have been experimenting a little lately with two cows in full milk, sometimes watering in the stable and then letting them out to water; at other times watering one in and letting the other out, weighing their milk separately. The water in the stable is out of a well, outside they drink at a hole in the ice. Theoretically, the latter should be very bad indeed, as it could not well be colder, while the well water is many degrees warmer, and still I could not find that it made any difference one way or the other. The cows used in this experiment were making from 10 to 12 lbs. of butter per week each, and should be very susceptible to any adverse influence; yet they evidently did not object to a little exercise and fresh air, although it was cold.

In conclusion, I would say that, without expressing any opinion as to whether it would, or would not, be a benefit to have water always within reach of milk cows; that looked at simply as a means of enabling us to keep our cows indoors all winter, the laying on of water in the stable would not only be an unnecessary expense, but a decided waste of money. I notice that Professor J. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa, speaking at the annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Butter and Cheese Association, held at Kingston, on the "Feed and Management of the Cow," stated that "experiment had conclusively proved that light, reasonable exercise was not only good, but necessary." The results of my own experiments lead me to the same conclusion.

Butter at Dawson City.

B. F. Craig, an ex-student of the O.A.C. Dairy School, writes from Dawson City, in the Klondyke, that the best butter they got in Dawson last winter was butter put up in tins at the Government dairy stations in the Northwest creameries. He says it was far superior to any butter which came into the north country, and Mr. Craig is a good judge, having taken the dairy course at Guelph, and carried on an extensive milk and dairy business near Ottawa before and since his term at the Dairy School in 1896. There is no doubt a bright future for butter put up in tins similar to fruit and vegetables, especially when needed for distant mining centres, and hot countries of the world. This is a feature of dairying which is almost wholly undeveloped in Canada. A few experiments have been made, but the trade is small yet.

Wm. Grassick, secretary of the Fairplay creamery, Pilot Mound, reports a very large make of butter at that point this year. The make for May was about 1,700 lbs. in excess of the same month for 1898, and the June and July make has been correspondingly large.

WHEN BUYING
WHY NOT
BUY
THE BEST.



MIKADO

CREAM SEPARATORS

Are acknowledged by all agents to be the simplest in construction, thereby the easiest turned, quickest cleaned, and cheapest machine on the market.

WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE AND
FURTHER PARTICULARS.

**THE MANITOBA
CREAM SEPARATOR CO.**

157 Bannatyne St., WINNIPEG.

There Can be No Question

About the merits of a machine which will elicit such endorsement as that contained in this letter. It will only cost a postage stamp to interview Mr. Evans further. If you need a new separator—and you surely do if you have not a Tubular—it will pay to know the truth from him. Read it and then write him.

Whitten, Iowa, June 30th, 1899.

THE SHARPLES CO., Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen,—I have your favor of June 28th, in which you ask how the Tubular suits me by this time, and wish to say, the better I become acquainted with the Tubular, the better I like it, and I am fully convinced that it is far superior to any separator I have ever seen. I used to think the Alpha was a pretty good machine, and do yet for that matter, but the Tubular beats it at every point of the game.

While I was running the Tubular in the contest with the New Alpha, placed in my factory for that purpose, the Tubular beat the Alpha on clean skimming, the temperature running from 62 degrees to 80 degrees. The Tubular skimmed just as good at one temperature as another. At different times I skimmed as high as 2,800 pounds of milk per hour, and showed a test of .03 per cent. butter fat.

The Alpha man made an awful kick when I told him I was going to take the Tubular. I hated to let him down, but the tests were against his machine, and I could do nothing else, under my agreement that I would take the machine that did the best work. He said he would sell me the Alpha "right," if I would throw out the Tubular, but I did not ask him what he meant by "right," and am very well pleased that I did not, as I am even better pleased with the Tubular to-day than I was when the time came to make a choice between that and the Alpha.

If you have any customers in doubt about the Tubular being a first-class machine, I should be pleased to have you send them here, and I will show them a machine doing the finest work ever done by a separator.

Very respectfully yours, B. J. EVANS.

THE SHARPLES TUBULAR SEPARATOR

Represents the latest great advance in cream separator construction. More revolutions, less speed, more centrifugal force, less power, more perfect cream, less fat in skim milk, more durability, and less complication.

The bowl alone revolves.
It is a hollow bowl.
It spins on air.

Placed on Trial and Results Guaranteed.

THE SHARPLES CO.,
Canal & Washington Sts.,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Send for Catalogue
No. 73.

P. M. SHARPLES,
West Chester, Pa.,
U.S.A.



The Hen: A Dyspeptic Lay.

I do not mean the youthful chick, so tender, plump and fat,
Who dies to feed the pampered maw of some rich aristocrat;
I mean the biped, sere and old, of scrawny shape and thin,
Whose battered feathers fail to hide her weather beaten skin;
I mean the lean and lanky fowl with long and limber legs,
Who possibly might lay a brick, but who never could lay eggs;
Who leaves the garden looking like a fierce tornado's track,
And seeks the verdant flower bed and rips it up the back.

I mean the antiquated bird, with Sarah Bernhardt frame,
Who might be boiled a week or two and still remain the same;
Whose ligaments are far too tough for any mortal jaw,
And makes the keenest carving-knife a rough and ragged saw.
Yes, she's the subject of my song, the burden of my lay,
Because, you see, our boarding-house had "chicken stew" to-day,
And, planted in my bosom thus, 'tis she inspires my pen,
The India-rubber, Dunlop tire, or gutta-percha hen.

—Joe Lincoln, in *Australian Agriculturist*.

How Long to Keep Hens.

When is a hen most profitable, or rather, at what age does a hen begin to fail in her quota of eggs. This question is one difficult to answer, as hens, like individuals, differ from each other in a great many respects. It has been often claimed that a hen is at her best in her second year, but this fallacy is due to the fact that she does not mature, or begin to be useful, until her second year. The first year she is only a pullet, and a portion of the time she only eats and grows. If of a large breed she may not lay at all the first year, provided we begin the year with March (when hatching begins) and end with December. She is simply an expense, a something under preparation, from which results are expected in the future only.

Some poultrymen make a practice of selling off their hens at the end of the second year, and they profess and claim that the second year is the period when a hen is at her best, and when she lays the greatest number of eggs. They then fill the places of such hens with pullets. We claim that the theory is erroneous, as the first cost of the hen—that of raising her from the egg to maturity—must be paid back before the hen can give a profit, and the cost must be added to the second year. True, the hen herself can be sold, and thus return the cost, but it is plain that if the hen can be retained several years the cost of the first year is divided for every year she is kept on the farm. It is this first cost of the hen, so frequently overlooked, that sometimes changes the profit to a loss. It takes an egg or two, food, care and shelter to grow a hen. How long does a hen last? That depends, also, upon conditions. We have had a hen 7 years old that laid as many eggs the fifth, sixth and seventh years as she did in her second year, and she was also a very prolific hen. We intended to keep her as long as she lived, in order to notice the age at which she would decline, but, by accident, she was sent off in a coop with the others, and we never saw her

again. A hen is quite young in her second or third year. A hen belonging to a friend lived to be 16 years old, and laid three eggs the last year of her life.

Another objection to killing off the hens and replacing them with pullets is the liability of injuring the vitality of the stock. We know from experience that chicks from hens are stronger, more vigorous and more easily raised than are those from pullets, and the continued use of pullets for breeders is to use immature stock. The hen should be kept until she is at least four years old, or as long as she lays her quota of eggs.—*The Poultry Keeper*.

The first prize incubator at the Winnipeg Industrial was Ertel's Victor.

Give chickens a shelter to protect them from rain and cold winds, and a shade when the sun is shining hot and fierce upon them, if it is desired that they shall grow rapidly and mature early.

C. E. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., won the silver medal for best display of poultry at the Winnipeg fair, the bronze medal going to Chas. Midwinter. The latter lost first place for heaviest turkey by one pound. His bird was hatched and raised in the province.

Every year many people begin poultry-keeping with a vague notion that it is an easy way to get a living, all the work being done mainly by the hens. But such persons inevitably fail, as they ought. There is no easy way to success in anything. To keep fowls free from vermin and disease needs constant attention and a good deal of dirty and very disagreeable manual labor. Although a man may find that his hens pay better than his cows, it does not follow that it would be advisable for him

to sell his cows and put all his money into hens. Better have several sows all drawing a little than to depend upon one for his financial propulsion.

The ground meat used by poultrymen, and purchased in a fine condition, is first pressed with powerful machinery in order to extract all the oil, and then ground. In order to derive all the oil the meat must be thoroughly heated, and steam is used for that purpose, the pressure being applied while the steam is passing through the meat, which thoroughly cooks it. The bones are allowed to remain with the meat, as the marrow is also extracted, and that which the poultryman procures is really just what he desires—the nitrogenous matter. The meat is the refuse of hotels, the offal of slaughter-houses, and even the pickings of slaughter houses—cmfwfw pickings of the slop barrels, all of which is thoroughly disinfected during the process of steaming. Ground meat and "animal" meal are the same.

An article in a contemporary advises poultrymen not to build large poultry houses, but rather a greater number of smaller ones. It is argued that where one large house is built the danger from poultry diseases is increased. We do not believe the argument to be an entirely sound one. If the poultry house be large there can be different compartments, both in the house and the yards. The small house system so greatly increases the labor that the ordinary farmer cannot consider them, to say nothing of the far greater expense necessary in the construction. In a large house the care of a large number of fowls is reduced to the minimum. Not only so, but the work of keeping it clean and free from vermin is so much less in the large house that the work will be actually performed, while in the others it will be neglected.



Alma Ladies' College

ST. THOMAS, ONT.,

Opens for Nineteenth Year
September 7th.

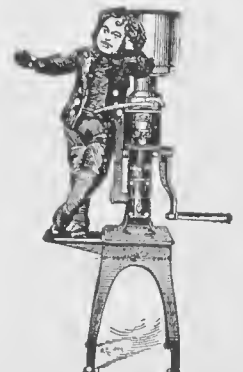
Parents are reminded that the best conditions for the mental, moral and social training of their daughters are to be found in a residential school like Alma College.

For full information, address—

REV. R. I. WARNER, M.A., Prin.

To Whom It May Concern.

The R. A. Lister Co., Ltd., having at the last moment refused to go on with the test trial, previously arranged, on the plea that they will not consent to a churn test, are, notwithstanding, still contending that they have beaten the De Laval Alpha machines numerous times. We therefore now stake the price of our No. 2 Baby Alpha (\$125) against the price of the Alexandra and Melotte machines of the same size on a three days' public test, to include skimming of milk at different degrees down to 65° Fahrenheit, and a churn test from these different skimmings. The machine which is beaten to pay the price of the winner and the cost of the test.



THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,

July 14th, 1899.

236 King Street, Winnipeg.

The Value of Grit as a Food Adjunct.

What part does grit play in the digestive organs of the fowl? Open a few fowls while food is being digested, and see for yourself, says "Success with Poultry." There is the gizzard, with its tough inner lining and its outerworks of strong, tough, and thick muscle; this muscle is so disposed that there can be no mistaking its purpose. The gizzard is a mill, a grinding machine—and what does it grind with? The walls are roughened, to be sure, but these corrugations of tough membrane are not sufficient in themselves to eat and grind whole grain, even if it has been somewhat softened by the digestive fluids. The grain will not cut grain, and surely will not render green stuffs fine enough to become soluble in the digestive fluids of the intestines beyond the gizzard. The grinding must be done by good, hard, sharp stone—*grit*—and nature has taught the fowl to supply itself with mill-stones for this powerful little mill to grind its grist with. When this mill first was invented, and pressed into service, it is not probable that the owners thereof had many messes of soft food.

The soft foods we now give our poultry are for the most part made of finely-ground stuffs, and are partially digested by cooking, and the fluid used in mixing. The gizzard can hardly bring any amount of grinding to bear on such foods; but more probably devotes itself to mixing it with the other foods, and passing it along to the several feet of digestive apparatus which the food must pass through before the waste is avoided.

That grit is absolutely essential to the proper digestion of hard grains is easily proved. Shut a fowl up where she cannot possibly get any grit, feed her on nothing but hard grain, and in a short period (depending on how well she was supplied when imprisoned, and on the vigor of the bird) you will find that she will show a distaste for her food, and later on she will develop a pronounced case of indigestion. A fowl so penned, and fed on soft food, will hold out longer, and may not show any ill-effects until she succumbs to overfatness. Or, when your fowls are cooped for winter, and the pens are fairly free of gravel or any kind of grit, feed them almost wholly on hard grain, and supply them no grit—then when you rotate a let-up in the appetites, go out and fill up the grit and shell-box. Until you have tried it, you cannot appreciate grit, or how a fowl is capable of holding of it. You will note a picking up in the appetite immediately following the filling of the grit-box.

The prime importance of grit is its grinding and cutting power; but grits containing some percentage of lime and iron probably part with a portion of their constituents to the food carriers of the body, though the bulk of the worn grit proves insoluble, and is voided.

There is no period in a fowl's life when it can do well without grit of some sort. It should be mixed with the first food a chick gets, and thereafter should be always accessible. It is essential that the grit be fairly hard, but should not be so hard that it will wear smooth. The grit that does not wear smooth (as glass and marbles will), but always presents a rough, cutting surface, is the best. Oyster shell is a valuable and necessary adjunct to grit; you need both.

At this day and age the poultry industry is a great and growing one and is not confined to any specified class of men or women. There are many people of high standing in life who engage in the business,

both from motives of recreation and remuneration. Many a man that depends on his physical labor for his livelihood engages in the business to eke out a subsistence. One takes pride in his thoroughbreds, because they are valuable as well as handsome. A nice flock of any thorough-bred birds is something that time is well spent to see.

Keep young growing chicks apart from older stock, if possible. Divide them into batches according to size and age. Give the large ones free range and confine the smaller ones, so that you can give them more personal care. Feed is what they all want, because their duty just now is to grow, and they cannot do that without feed. If roaming at large they pick up a good deal of food in one way and another, but they should have a full feed of wheat, buckwheat, barley, or any grain they will eat readily before they go to roost at night. See that they have a full crop to roost with.

Those who desire to know how much food a flock of hens will require in a year may be interested to know that the poultry manager of the Central Experimental Farm kept an exact account of what he fed out to a flock of 50 hens, mixed and pure breds, in one year—1882 lbs. of wheat, 244 lbs. of oats, 281 lbs. of barley, 440 lbs. of ground grains in mash, or 2,867 lbs. of grain at 1 cent a lb. They also had 244 lbs. of cut green bone, at the same price, 394 lbs. cooked refuse meat at 1½ cents a lb., and 8 lbs. 7 oz. blood meal at 4 cents a lb. They also were given vegetables and grit to the value of \$3, making the total expense for food \$40.26, or 80½ cents per fowl, for the year, 57 1-3 lbs. of grain and nearly 13 lbs. of meat to each.

When the roosts are high the fowls will crowd together, each endeavoring to get as high as possible, instinct prompting them to do so in order to avoid danger. If they have a long sweep to fly down they are seldom injured, but where they are compelled to jump down almost under the roost the result is a bruise, which becomes hard and callous, being known as bumblefoot. It is not easily cured, but frequent applications of crude petroleum is the best remedy, though sometimes the knife must be used. A fowl that has once had bumblefoot is worth very little afterward, as it will become lame again at times. Make the roosts low, and all of the same level, which is the surest preventive.

It requires but twenty-four hours for a poultry-house to be over-run with insects when warm summer days occur. The importance of keeping the house clear of them is, therefore, apparent. It is not difficult to keep the pests down if the work of doing so is not neglected. It is due to the delays so often indulged in, which give them an opportunity to multiply and swarm over every portion of the house, that makes an excess of work. Some persons are satisfied to attempt to destroy them once or twice during the season, considering that it will be sufficient, but they overlook the fact that such insects multiply very rapidly during the prevalence of warm weather, and that only persistence and patience will clear them out. If once the lice are destroyed, the house will need attention once a week only, perhaps, but it is seldom that all of the pests will be reached, and if but a few escape, they will soon replenish the number that met their fate previously. To keep down lice is to keep the hens in better laying condition.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Winning at last Exhibition of Manitoba Poultry Association four firsts and two second prizes. If you want good birds, write for prices.

S. B. BLACKHALL,
696 McMicken St., Winnipeg.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Secure another **SWEEPING VICTORY** at Winnipeg, July, '99. Winnings on Single Comb White Leghorns—1st, 2nd and 3rd Pairs, 1-4 and 2nd Breeding Pens; Rose Comb White Leghorns—1st, 2nd and 3rd Pairs, 1st and 2nd Breeding Pens, 1st and 2nd Chicks; also 1st on White Wyandottes, 1st on Black Wyandottes, two 1st and two 2nd on Black Sp. Nish. A record like the above stands unequalled. A few choice birds for sale, including some of my prize-winners. Young stock for sale after Nov. 1st.

GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$1.00 per pair.

My Turkeys are all sold, except those required for breeding stock. Am breeding from two of as fine yards as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for **GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS**. These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded. Send for 1899 Circular.

Address—**CHAS. MIDWINTER,**
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Machinery Exhibit at the Fairs.

The large and successful exhibit of farm machinery at both Winnipeg and Brandon is evidence of the great and growing field that lies in the west, and it is therefore only right that these exhibits should not be passed over without recognition.

The Massey-Harris Co., whose agencies are to be found in every hamlet throughout the country, made a large and interesting exhibit at Winnipeg. Their scene of a model farm, with the old lady pumping water and two binders cutting wheat, was enjoyed by all, while on the other side of the aisle their well-known binder (and especially free lemonade) attracted a large crowd. They showed a full line of their implements. The Sawyer-Massey Co., of Hamilton, made a fine exhibit of traction engines, Peerless threshing and road machines. Both these firms made fine exhibits at the Brandon show.

J. Maw & Co., Winnipeg, had their Canadian aeromotor windmill on exhibition and a fine lot of carriages. The Sylvester Co., of Lindsay, Ont., made a nice exhibit of their drills, disc harrows, weeders and other farm machinery, both at Winnipeg and Brandon. The Watson Mfg Co., Ayr, Ont., showed a nice line of their famous Excelsior cutting boxes, with and without blower, grain crushers, fanning mills, cultivators, discs and sleighs. The Bissell Rotary Plow Co., of South Bend, Ind., showed a nice line of their famous rotary plows for working heavy, sticky soils.

The Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, and Winnipeg, exhibited a good line of shoe and disc drills, plows of all kinds—breakers, brush, riding, walking, sulky and rotary—wagons, weeders, cutting boxes and lawn mowers, but their Ideal windmill, with its roller bearings, attracted perhaps the most attention. The roller and ball bearings are so placed as to give the greatest ease in running and prevent any wear or friction. The method of governing is superior in that the wheel is always drawn into the wind and should anything go wrong it comes to rest. Their Duplex post grinders are proving a thorough success in conjunction with the windmill and the trade in these mills is growing rapidly in the west. Two of the windmills pumping on the Brandon show grounds are Ideals.

Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, Ont., exhibited a good line of farm machinery. Their front-cut mower is taking a leading place for its simplicity of construction, easy running and durable qualities; seed drills, fanning mills, hay rakes, plows of all kinds were also among their exhibit. R. Davidson, Carberry, showed his grain picker, which was carefully inspected by large numbers. A nice exhibit was also made at Brandon. Alex. McRae, Winnipeg, exhibited, besides a line of carriages, his Rushford wagon and a good line of plows. The Chatham Wagon Co. had a special agent on the grounds showing their wagons with ordinary box and with their famous combined stock and hayrack. Johnston & Stewart, Winnipeg, made a nice showing of the famous Canton Clipper plows.

The well-known harvesting machinery of the McCormick Mfg. Co. was shown at both shows, in charge of Messrs. Wesbrook and Laycock. Their light smooth-running machinery, built on scientific principles, could not fail to draw attention. They have a special agent in the field, Ernest Laycock, who will make Brandon his headquarters for some time.

The Fairchild Co. occupied quite a large space and made a good display of the various lines of farm machinery they handle. The famous Deering harvesting machines were on show, among them being a corn harvester which cuts and binds standing corn. The well-known Fleury cutting boxes, in all sizes, were shown, as well as grain crushers and grinders, fanning mills,

sleighs and wagons. Their exhibit of the Deere plows of all kinds was closely examined, while seed drills and disc harrows were not wanting. Their subsoil packer attracted general attention. The machines that were most closely inspected in their exhibit, and perhaps in the whole machinery exhibit, were the Lambert Gasoline engines, six-horse power one for general farm use and a twelve horse-power one for threshing purposes. The latter one, mounted on wheels, was running a Waterloo separator, and usually had a crowd around it. Many farmers seemed to think that the gasoline engine was the power of the future. The Fairchild Co. is also handling the Waterloo threshing machines and Moody's tread power and small separator.

The machinery exhibit of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. was the most elaborate one on the grounds, the machinery being under a large canopy, under which visitors could inspect with comfort, rain or shine. We need not go into details regarding each machine shown, but special mention must be made of the 25-horse-power side crank spring mounted traction engine, 44x66 separator with self-feeder, band-cutter, wind-stacker, weighing machine, which is without doubt the most complete and up-to-date outfit that has ever been seen in Winnipeg. The company's manager, D. B. MacLeod, informs us that his sales exceed by long odds any previous exhibition sales made in the history of the company's connection with Manitoba. Messrs. R. J. Robinson, secretary, and T. Lee Norton, manager, from the head office, Racine, Wis., were visitors all week, and expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the outlook for their business, and spoke in glowing terms of the city's progress since their visit two years ago.

The Milner wagon shown by the Milner-Walker Wagon Co., of Walkerville, Ont., is supplied with a buffer in such a way that the suddenness of a jar or jolt is entirely relieved and the life of a wagon prolonged. The Milner oscillating sleigh, in which each runner is free to move for itself, is a valuable new feature in sleighs. The Speight Wagon Co., of Chatham, Ont., showed a nice line of their durable wagons and sleighs. Thompson, of Douglas, showed a light harrow in triangles for killing weeds. It will cover a strip 20 feet wide and weighs only 150 lbs. Fishe Bros. showed a fine line of harrows and the famous Moline plows of all styles and patterns.

A novelty in harvesting machinery was the Carver Harvester King, shown by the Harvester King Co., Harvey, Ill. It is a binder cutting a 12-foot swath, but pushed from behind with four horses. The whole operation of the machine is controlled from the driver's seat in the rear. One of these machines has been at work near Souris, and the owner claims he can cut a full swath right along. The general comment on the machine was very favorable indeed. The machine is easy of operation, and with it no grain need be tramped down in opening up a field. It was shown at Brandon also, and the firm have decided to make this point their headquarters to introduce the machine.

The John Abel Co., Toronto, made a large exhibit of their Advance threshing machines and separators, both at Winnipeg and Brandon.

The Stevens Mfg. Co., London, showed a good line of engines and separators, and their double-acting Ertel's Victor hay press, as well as wagons, sleighs, etc.

Among the new American firms showing threshing outfits were the Gaar, Scott Co., who showed one traction engine and separator. The separator has heavy shafting all through, and the makers claim that they have the strongest cylinder in any machine, the simplest and most perfect device for separating the straw from the grain, the strongest and best three-way crank, and the most effectual cleaning, because a side-shake shoe is used and the grain is longer on the

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sieves. The blower is run by a belt direct from the cylinder shaft instead of by bevel gear wheels.

Another American threshing machine was that made by the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., of Minneapolis. They showed a powerful looking return flue straw burner engine, 27 horse-power. It is claimed that it is a powerful engine to pull, being placed on low-set, very wide wheels. The separator is supplied with all the latest improvements, feeder and band cutter, elevators and bagger and automatic wind stacker. It is powerfully built, and the makers claim that it will thresh as fast and clean much better than any other machine on the market.

The Waterous Engine Co. made a large exhibit of their threshing machinery. One of their engines hauled out to the grounds two and a half outfits and a road grader. In engines they showed their return flue, locomotive boiler pattern, 25 horse-power, the engine which pulled the load, and their Buffalo Pitts pattern boiler. Their engines burn either coal, wood or straw, and develop power economically. Their separators, Buffalo Pitts, are durable, and noted for clean separation. When falling over the first belt from the cylinder a fan assists in the separation of the grain and straw; this allows greater capacity on the shoe, and consequently cleaner grain. A new blower attachment was attached to one of their machines by which the wind is carried to the top of an ordinary slat straw carrier and there forced against the straw, accomplishing what the wind stacker does with a saving of nearly two horse-power. Their champion steel road grader was on exhibition. This was the only steel frame grader on the market until last year, and in 35 contests it has come out on top in each one.

The Noxon Mfg. Co., of Ingersoll, Ont., showed at Brandon a new device that promises well in a shoe for seed drills. Instead of the long sloping shoe cutter, a single revolving coulter is substituted, a divider follows behind, through which the seed is dropped. The coulter will cut through turf and straw, ensuring a better and more even seeding.

Mr. Canniff, Winnipeg, showed his stubble burner at both Winnipeg and Brandon. A new stubble burner, a gasoline one, that promises well, was shown by Holmes & Ashdown, Portage la Prairie. Hall Bros. had their patent dumping box on exhibition.

A. E. Brown, of Hamiota, showed his patent scrub puller and also a power for pulling stumps. Another power for pulling stumps was shown by Fraser.

H. Cater, Brandon, made a fine exhibit of his well-known pumps. Force and lifting pumps of all kinds were shown, and a good line of his log pumps with porcelain-lined cylinders. A hog-watering device which he exhibited, attached to a barrel, allows a hog all the water he wants to use, but he cannot waste or spoil the rest of it. It commended itself to every one who saw it. A diploma was awarded to Mr. Cater's exhibit.

Not the least important part of the equipment of a farm are the fences needed to enclose crops and buildings. Wire is the general fencing material, and considerable attention was consequently paid to the exhibits of fences both at Winnipeg and Brandon. Those style of fences that the farmers can put up themselves seem to be the ones most popular. The McGregor Banwell Co., Windsor, Ont., showed a sample of fence made with their Gem fence machine. The materials for a five-bar fence cost about 20¢ a rod, or 25¢ for a seven-bar fence. Then with their machine, which costs only \$5, any farmer can put up the fence.

Fred. Smith, at Brandon, showed the Carter fence machine, a machine so designed that a farmer can put up his own fencing. It will work on any kind of wire.

The outfit costs \$15, and contains wire stretchers and everything necessary for putting up the fence.

The Cyclone Fence Co. exhibited several styles of their fencing. The Frost Wire Fence Co. showed a few rods of their lock fence and also their steel farm gate. The Manitoba Anchor Fence Co. made a nice exhibit of their fence.

The Spramoter Co., of London, Ont., had an exhibit of their well-tried spraying apparatus on the grounds at both fairs.

The Clark cultivator, an implement shown at Brandon, is one that should do good work in stirring up the soil and in killing weeds.

The Brandon Machine Works made a nice exhibit at the Brandon fair of their handiwork, repairs, castings, fire engines, sub-surface packers, remodelled engines and separators.

Chas. Koester showed at the Brandon fair the new Hubber grain separator, made by the Hubber Mfg. Co., Marion, Ohio.

How to Kill Thistles.

In the eastern divisions of the Province of Manitoba there is a very strong call for information on this subject. Some of the people who so ask have been "letting things slide" for half a dozen, or perhaps a whole dozen years, and want some one to show them a patent plan for getting over in one or two seasons the effects of this easy-going style of farming. The inventor of such a plan is not born yet. In any other department of investigation, say in chronic disease of the human system, the man who pretends to such modes of cure is a quack and a humbug. Time and skill will accomplish a cure of most diseases of that sort, and time, work and skill will bring within measureable compass the thistle trouble.

The way to begin is to study the nature of the plant that gives the trouble. Experiments made by guess may aggravate the disease, and have already in many cases done so. The thistle is a perennial and spreads by means of seeds matured in June and July, which are carried for miles on the wings of the wind. This part of its work done, the parent stock proceeds to spread itself at home by means of root stocks, which spread much more freely here than in the average soil of Ontario. At every joint of these root stocks small rootlets are thrown out which take hold of the earth and in due time draw food out of it. In these root stocks is stored up all the food the plant can manage to collect during the season, as a reserve force from which to start in full strength next spring. If the soil is good there may be two dozen plants strike out in this way from one parent stock. A turnip or cabbage furnishes an example of the reserve force stored up by a thistle. Lay a rootless cabbage down in moderate heat on a window sill and it will shoot and bloom. The last year's growth packed into the head food enough to supply that growth.

Knowing what is now known of the thistle's mode of growth, the obvious course in its destruction is to begin by shutting off the supply of travelling seeds. Where numerous the plants can be mown just as they come into bloom. If only a stray plant in growing grain, it must be pulled. The law very properly says that the persistent negligence of one farmer is no longer to be tolerated when the seeds resulting from such neglect would poison his neighbor's land, as they have already done his own, and now that there is no ambiguity as to the wording of the Noxious Weeds Act, the local inspector must do his duty and have them cut, either by the owner or some one else, before they can form seed. Every farmer

should see to it that the weed inspector does his duty at the right time, or be punished for his neglect, if thistle seed is to be kept from spreading. After a thistle has been cut down it will make another strong effort at self-restoration. Half a dozen fresh shoots are thrown out, but none of them can raise seed. They will, however, help it materially in another way. Checked as it was when making its best efforts to produce seed, it is much weakened, but if it can keep these new shoots it will be able to throw out root stocks, and without the help of the leaves of the second growth it could not do so. In our fine prairie soil these root stocks will spread much more freely than elsewhere, and to check them there are now two possible courses.

Let them grow say six weeks, and either plow them under with a shallow furrow, or cut them a second time. If the plow is tried it will do best in hot weather. The roots that run deep into the earth are cut and instead of supplying sap, are roasted by the sun. The leaves, by means of which it took in air and food, and threw off excess of moisture, are choked just as a man would be choked if his head were buried in a pail of water, and the work would be quite as sure but for the quantity of air that circulates through the porous oil. But if the ground is double harrowed when plowed, and, say three pounds of rape seed to the acre broadcast on it, the smothering process will be nearly successful.

Another plan well worth trying would be by means of the shallowest possible cultivation to cut the roots, harrowing two days after. Four rounds of this treatment in our hot summer climate, would most likely kill them out completely.

If mowing is tried for the second time, the thistles may be let alone another fortnight and the plow or some form of shallow cultivation used. The object in every case is to kill the root stalks by exhaustion. The waste of force above ground, the almost entire check on leaf action, and the exposure of the roots when that is done, have completely prevented the spread of the plant by means of root stocks and the storing up of food material with which to start next year's operations. Those who doubt the efficacy of the means here recommended should give them a careful trial before condemning them.

Let it be kept in mind that the worst of all ways of killing thistles is to plow them up in the season when they are naturally dormant. The roots are broken off into small pieces, each with a joint at which rootlets will strike out and so form a young and vigorous plant. The season of most active growth is the best of all seasons to attack them, and a careful study of the phenomena of plant life the best of all preparations for mastering them.

An enterprising rancher introduced a jackass to the Edmonton district lately, but he did not take kindly to that far-away land. He died—of homesickness, perhaps—in a few days.

Joseph Wylie, of the Regina district, has patented a new weed cutter intended for use in summer fallows, which he claims will cut all weeds without pulverizing or loosening up the soil. A two-horse machine will work from 12 to 15 acres per day. It is intended to make the machines for two, three and four horses.

John Kidd, Fairmeade, Assa., has at the head of his Shorthorn herd a fine eighteen months' old bull, Ranger, bred by Alex. McCaig, Aberfoyle, Ont. In all, he now has some twelve head, among them being several fine animals, especially a five months' old heifer calf that pleased us very much.



Brandon Experimental Farm.

No visiting farmer can look over the Experimental Farm in the growing season without seeing a good deal to interest and profit him, but should Supt. Bedford be able to find time to escort him, the visit becomes doubly profitable and enjoyable. As the work develops and grows in importance the more apparent is its usefulness and the more patent it becomes that the farm has been happily located. During the recent fair at Brandon the numbers who made the

cultivated in the early years, keeping down weeds and conserving the moisture, until now the shade is so strong that one harrowing each year is sufficient. The native spruce trees are also doing extra well. Something like 250 different varieties of trees and shrubs have been tested which have proven hardy in our climate, and these offer a pretty wide range of selection to the man who wishes to set out a belt or hedge. The hedges this year are all looking very well. The native maple is much admired as a large hedge and surprises some by its adaptability for this purpose, while among the smaller ones the Asiatic maple, with its beautifully tinted leaves, is one of the prettiest. Lilac and caragana are each hardy and give great satisfaction for hedges of about four feet, while the pin cherry, native rose and native snowberry look well for small border hedges, and are all natives. The flower beds are also always a source of pleasure and prove that nearly all of the

this crop, and nearly all of this is cut for seed, for which there is a wonderful demand, a great many preferring to get their nucleus supply from here so as to guard against weed seeds. For the information of anyone desiring seed it may be stated that lots of one-pound are distributed free to farmers, and that it is also sold at 15 cents per pound to the limit of 15 pounds to any one man. This amount will seed an acre. Of course, first orders are filled first, and the supply here does not at all fill the demand. The test plots on home-grown and imported Brome seed show a considerable shade of difference in favor of the former, while some plots which had been seeded with grain crops have not attained the growth and uniformity of the plots sown without a nurse crop. Patches of Brome and timothy, side by side, which have each been cut four years, show the Brome to be fully twice as good as the timothy. A great deal of this year's crop will



Field of Awnless Brome Grass at the Brandon Experimental Farm.

short excursion to the north side of the Assiniboine were very large. Indeed, the prospect from the hill above the barns is in itself well-nigh worth the trip. Everything about the place this year is looking extra well and the growths made have been mostly quite strong. One difference in a great many of the plots between this year and last is worth noticing. Last year there was a ring around the edge of darker green and ranker growth, showing how in a dry season the plants draw the moisture. This year the rain has been sufficient and this is not noticeable.

The beautiful winding avenue of maples which runs through the grounds is at once the admiration of all, and sets forth strikingly the possibilities for adornment which are within the reach of every farmer. These two rows of trees are set 30 feet apart, and 20 feet apart in the rows, and though set out only about seven or eight years ago they are already touching in the rows in many places. The ground was well surface

annuals, together with a large selection of the perennials, flourish in our climate.

The grain plots look well, but in wheat, as usual the Red Fyfe is ahead. The spring plowed plots show quite a marked superiority over the fall plowed. The 75 patches of oats, where formalin had been used, show remarkable freedom from smut, and Mr. Bedford is even more positive than ever as to its usefulness. A number of the oat plots have made such a stand that there is danger of lodging. Peas are a very strong crop, the smaller varieties doing better than the larger grained ones. The Multiplier is counted upon as the best. Crops growing upon last year's pea plots look well, and show them to be a beneficial crop for the soil. Not so much corn is being grown this year as last, and it is not doing nearly so well owing to the lack of hot weather.

Amongst the grasses there are some object lessons which are well worth learning. Brome, as usual, is the favorite. There is now about 60 acres on the farm devoted to

cut three tons to the acre. A patch of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres sown in 1898 on barley stubble, which plot was considered a very poor piece of land, having never been manured since breaking in 1882, will cut about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre. Experiments prove that when properly broken at the right time and back-set, the sod is not hard to kill, but a plot broken in August five years ago, backset that fall and sown to oats the following year, showed so much activity that the grass has been let grow since and is now a splendid crop. Too late breaking seems to agree with the Brome.

Native or western rye grass shows up very well with some fine stands which will cut well, and is a grass perfectly hardy and worthy of a good deal of attention.

An interesting experiment shows in the clover patch. Two plots sown in 1898 and treated with the nitrogen method, a recent German discovery, have wintered remarkably well and show a wonderful superiority in uniformity, growth and freedom from

winter-killing in comparison with two check plots, one on either side, sown without the treatment. The treatment, we understand, is not at all expensive, and we shall try to give it to our readers in a future issue. Lucerne, or alfalfa, makes a strong growth and is the hardiest of the clover family.

Over fifty different kinds of vegetables are grown and a specialty is made of some one kind each year. Onions are having their turn this year. A good deal of rhubarb seed is being raised this year, also for distribution. We did not have time to go into the details of the root and berry crop, but noticed that both were very good.

Dauphin.

A representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of a short trip through the Dauphin district some time ago, and a few notes of the impressions gathered may not be without interest to our many readers. The town of Dauphin is making rapid growth and is now estimated to have a population of 1,000. The growth has been more rapid this season than ever before, and the little town is a busy one, indeed. Numerous stores have been started and all seem to be doing a good business. The hotels are crowded to overflowing with parties seeking land and other visitors. One of the hotels added another flat this spring, and still every night some guests have to sleep on cots. The rush to the Swan River and Gilbert Plains district has added to the prosperity of Dauphin, and sanguine Dauphinites look to see the town an important railroad centre. There is some reason for this hope, as the building of a branch line into the Gilbert Plains will give three lines of rails radiating from this point. The town is situated on the banks of the Vermillion river, and is surrounded by fine farming land. Much of the soil is of an alluvial nature, covered with small scrub, and when brought under the plow yields enormous crops of wheat. Last year many had 45 and 50 bushels per acre. Owing to the exceeding richness of the soil it has been almost impossible to grow No. 1 hard wheat, but the extra quantity grown makes up for the lower grade, which will come all right when the rankness is taken out of the soil. Fine houses, and in a few cases fine barns, have been put up by the settlers, who all have a good acreage under cultivation. The crops at the time of our visit were the equal, if not the superior, of anything we had seen elsewhere in the province. This exceedingly rich land extends for about two miles back from the river on either side. Back of this the land is not quite so alluvial in character, yet it is giving fine crops. Settlement has been quite rapid.

Gilbert Plains.

A drive of quite a few hours, through sloughs and across fine stretches of country that will all be settled up, soon brings us to Glenlyon, at the southeastern corner of the Gilbert Plains. Great excitement prevailed at the time of our visit. The coming railroad was all the talk, and people were more than pleased with the prospects. Land values have risen rapidly in anticipation of the railroad. One man who has been in the country for some four or five years and made some small improvements on his quarter section, sold it for \$1,600 cash. Others have been sold for sums nearly double what they were worth a year ago. Home-seekers have been swarming into the country, and this summer and next spring will see a large settlement made. Everybody is breaking all the land they can in anticipation of the railroad, and with it elevators. This will be a great boon to the district, and it will develop rapidly, for the soil is good, and, with the rolling nature of the land and running water, it is bound to be a very

successful district. The prospects for fruit are good; all the small fruits grow well, and hopes are entertained that at an early date some of the larger fruits will also be raised.

This spring the gardens, which are numerous and well kept, suffered considerably from cut worms. Good brick is being made a few miles north of Glenlyon and the first house built of the brick is being built this summer for James Crow. The prospects for the Plains are very bright.

Saskatoon.

After the bleak, wind-swept prairie that lies between the Qu'Appelle valley and the South Saskatchewan, Saskatoon comes as a welcome relief. A little south of it the country begins to change from the bare prairie, suitable only for ranching, to a farming one, while north of the river it is much better, in fact, if a line were drawn across the country at this point from the north to the south branches of the Saskatchewan the land lying to the north of it and enclosed by the rivers, is of exceptional quality and fertility. It will yet make one of the finest farming districts of the west. The south branch of the Saskatchewan is crossed at this point by a large wooden bridge, 900 feet long. The place was originally settled by a temperance colonization company, and for years has stood still. This year, however, some settlement has been made and prospects for the future are bright. On the south side of the river Thos. Copland has 12 acres of Brome grass that has done well with him. It gives heavy crops of hay and gives early and late pasture. He is also commencing to breed pure-bred Shorthorns. He has several good cows, and in all about eight head, which will give him a good start in these famous cattle. His herd is headed by Pontiac, a 2-year-old son of J. G. Barron's Topsman, the

champion bull at Winnipeg this year. This young bull shows his breeding and is leaving a lot of good calves.

The bank on the south side of the river is much higher than the north one, and from Mr. Copland's place a fine view can be obtained of the country lying to the north. The post office, school, church and creamery are on the south side, while on the north are the hotels, several stores and the station. John and Joseph Caswell, a little north of the river, are also breeding Shorthorns, and have some good foundation stock.

The creamery here is doing considerably better than it did last year. It was originally started by a private party, then taken over last year by the Dairying Service of the Dominion Government. But there is no local association or organization of any kind, and it is therefore harder for a butter-maker coming in to arouse interest in the work. Those interested in the creamery should unite to push the good work along. Some 23 patrons are sending this year, most of it being shipped in, from Dundurn on the south and on the north from as far as Duck Lake. Something over 600 lbs. of butter a week is being made. The maker this year is S. V. Kinsey, whose acquaintance we had the pleasure of making some years ago, when he was maker at the creamery at the Guelph College. He was maker last year at Saltcoats, and was moved here to try and develop more interest in the creamery work.

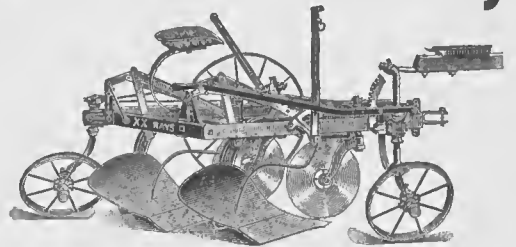
Rosthern.

A drive of some 40 miles across a fine section of the country, sloping off to the south branch of the Saskatchewan, brings us to the settlement around Rosthern. All this country is settling up and will do so more rapidly once its good qualities are known. The farther north one goes the more bluffly

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DELIGHTFUL BREAKFAST FOOD.

In 8-lb. Packages.

Makes Delicious PANCAKES.

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the country becomes. The soil is easily worked, and possessing a good subsoil, is one that it will always be a pleasure to handle. The first settlers around Rosthern came in some six or eight years ago with practically nothing; these men now have large farms with a good acreage under cultivation and many of them a good bank account, besides comfortable buildings and a good herd of cattle. Settlements are being made all along the road from Saskatoon, and some of the wheat looks very well indeed, but we saw far too much late sown grain, and which will hardly escape frost. It has evidently been sown on sod plowed this last spring. East of Rosthern we saw the best field of wheat it has been our pleasure to look upon this year, and the prospects are that this point will ship a lot of No. 1 hard this fall. Settlement has been made east of the town to the river, and a fine country lies east of the river, which is settling up rapidly. To the west of the town settlement extends to the north branch of the Saskatchewan, and it is as fine a country as a man could wish for. Splendid wheat land, park-like, well adapted to mixed farming.

An advance party of Doukhobors had just returned, at the time of our visit, from looking over the country, and they had decided to settle, 2,000 strong on a tract of land north of the North Branch. Rosthern will be their shipping point.

The village has grown rapidly this summer. In the spring the population was about 50, now it is 250. Quite a large number of houses have been put up. There are two elevators and a warehouse and a 75-bbl. roller grist mill, which, besides doing local custom work, ships considerable flour to outside points. Implement men have done an exceedingly large business, which is a sure indication of the settlement that is being made. The country is naturally adapted to stock raising, and already the farmers around Rosthern are beginning to talk of a creamery or cream gathering station. East of the village we had the pleasure of a turn over the farm of Mr. Caswell, who has a beautiful situation on the banks of a small stream, which at his place is more like a lake. Quite a few places in the neighborhood are situated on small lakes. Mr. Caswell showed us through a well-kept, clean garden, in which he had vegetables of all kinds growing luxuriantly. He is making a start in Shorthorn cattle and has a number of nicely turned spring calves that particularly pleased us. The settlers that have come into this country have been largely Mennonites from Southern Manitoba, and as a general thing they are doing well, and in a few years this will be one of the most prosperous districts of the west.

Duck Lake.

Twelve miles to the north of Rosthern lies Duck Lake, famous in connection with the last rebellion. The land is more bluffly than at Rosthern and well adapted to mixed farming. The village is well sheltered by bluffs, which have grown in the last 18 years. Old settlers say that a wonderful change has taken place in this section of the country in that time, the bluffs having increased greatly. The country to the west, away out to Fort Carlton, is of the same nature and fairly well settled. At Duck Lake we had the pleasure of a visit to the Roman Catholic Indian School, under the able management of Father Paquette. Something over 100 boys and girls are in attendance, and industrial training is added to the usual educational one. The dormitories and class-rooms are comfortable and clean, and everything about the place wears an air of progressiveness. The girls are taught to sew, mend and make their own clothes, cook, bake, wash, etc.; while the boys are taught carpentering, gardening

and farming, including the care of stock. Under the supervision of an instructor the boys have put up the majority of the many substantial outbuildings on the grounds, and they are now building quite a large chapel. In connection with the mission there are three farms of a quarter section each, which give the boys practice in farm operations and in the care of stock.

At this point a skimming station has been established by the Dominion Government, under the charge of C. H. Klein. It is fitted with weighing scale, receiving and warming vats and a vat for cooling the cream. The separating is done by a steam turbine Alexandra separator. This station is not paying this summer and will have to be abandoned. It is very doubtful if skimming stations will prove successful in very many sections of the west. The cream gathering station will be much the better, as distances are too great to haul milk. At Duck Lake, however, the farmers think that it is much the easier plan to let the calves do the milking. Just to the north of the town a large quantity of pemican is being made for the mounted police. The old grist mill is the only building now standing of those erected before the rebellion; the present town is entirely new.

Prince Albert.

The historic town of Prince Albert lies snugly sheltered under a range of hills on the south bank of the Saskatchewan. It is a scattering town, with its main street stretching along the river bank for a mile or more. There are a large number of stores, all of which seem to be doing a big business, for the territory supplied from this point is very large. On the river front there are three saw mills, which cut up the logs that are rafted in from the rivers flowing from the north to the Saskatchewan. Several grist mills grind up the farmers' wheat. Two breweries, one quite a large one, also use a certain amount of grain. To the east of the town lie the fair grounds of the agricultural society. Here 24 acres are enclosed with a high board fence, a grand stand erected, and also a commodious building for exhibits. The society has a delightful location and will soon have a very valuable property. On the hill side, overlooking the town, are numerous fine residences, some of them handsomely situated. Here we find the court house and jail, a substantial brick structure. Further west are the Mounted Police barracks and outbuildings. The meteorological observatory is also on the hill and overlooking the east end of the town is an old windmill, now going to ruin, which in the early days ground flour for the people. We would think that enterprising people, such as live in Prince Albert, would restore this ancient landmark and keep it as a memento of early days.

Through the kindness of Mr. McLeod, M.L.A., we had the pleasure of a drive for some distance to the south of the town. The land is a sandy loam, sharply hilly, with quite a few sloughs. Bluffs are thick and the country has a delightful park-like appearance. The land becomes more level the further south one goes. Though somewhat hilly, reminding one of some portions of Ontario, it makes fine land for grain when cleaned up, and we saw some very fine stands of wheat during our drive. It is an ideal country for mixed farming.

Extending away to the east across the South Branch for many hundreds of miles there is a country just as fine and very similar to the country from Saskatoon north. It is well watered and timbered, and settlement is being made in anticipation of the Canadian Northern extending its lines from the Swan River country to Prince Albert and the Manitoba & Northwestern from Yorkton. There is a large tract of country in this district as fine as any yet taken up

in the west or in Manitoba, and one which in a few years will have thousands of farmers settled on it.

The country around Prince Albert is said to be very much like it is around Edmonton. A similar country continues west, as well as east, right up to Edmonton. To the north of the river there is also a fine country for many miles—in fact the more one sees of this fine country the more one is impressed with the enormous capacity it has for settlement and the great possibilities that lie before it.

On the Farm of K. McIvor, Virden.

Someone has said that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one has been before renders the world a service. There is good sound common sense in this, and it is one reason why a visit to the farm of K. McIvor, the introducer of the Western (or native) rye grass, is worth making. One of our representatives took a run out there the other day and found Mr. McIvor cutting his earlier fields for seed. He has had 80 acres under this grass and has sown 50 acres more this year. There are a number of features which especially set this grass forward as one well worth trying. In the first place, it is no experiment—it is a native. In 1885 Mr. McIvor found it growing in very scattered lots along the banks of the Assiniboine, and he discerned in it a grass worthy of trial, so he gathered a quantity of the heads and his plot the next spring was the first western rye grass ever grown under cultivation. So successful did it prove that he forwarded a sample a year or two later to the Central Experimental Farm, and the rye grass soon became an established one. Most of our readers will have seen this grass, but for the information of others it may be stated that it is a grass very similar in appearance to couch or quack grass (not sweet grass, which is entirely different, but confounded by some persons), but bearing a longer and more slender spike of seeds and entirely devoid of the long white root-stalks which characterize the couch and make it a plant more or less hard to eradicate. The rye grass, however, has a good strong root and gives good fibre on soils apt to blow. He sows his grass along with a "nurse crop," using from 10 to 20 lbs. of seed to the acre (preferably about 17 lbs.), and has found that it does well enough sown in this way, and so no time is lost in propagating it. Then, again, he does not need to lose a year in breaking and backsetting, as he finds that a good spring plowing eradicates it thoroughly. We were shown a field or two of oats which had been plowed out of sod this spring, and where scarcely a plant could be found. Of course, there may be an advantage for wheat in plowing the season before. In regard to the vitality of the seed, Mr. McIvor states that this year the best catch of grass he ever had was produced from seed three years old. The hay is generally cut from July 15th to the end of the month, and those who have tried it know that it is a good cropper and makes excellent hay and pasture. The orders for seed have been large, and we were shown how in a great number of cases farmers who purchased small quantities have repeated their orders the next year with large purchases. Mr. McIvor has a herd of Shorthorns of about 20 head which are also worthy of note. Sir Victor, his 5-year-old bull, is a dark red, well-known in the best provincial show rings, having won first place twice at Winnipeg. He was bred by A. & J. Chadbourne, of Ralphton, was sired by Royal Don, and is an extra thick, well-fleshed beast, showing lots of stamina and prepotency. His pure-bred females and young stock are a shapely lot, and his herd includes as well a number of grades which have won considerable fame for their owner.

Qu'Appelle Station.

A representative of The Farmer, while in this progressive little town, paid a visit to the creamery and found that about 1,100 lbs. of choice butter was being made each week. The supply of cream is keeping up well, and owing to the unusually good condition of the pastures due to the dropping season it is expected to keep up much later this season than usual before a decline comes. This is the third year for the creamery, and, though not quite so large as last year, the make will be very satisfactory. The factory is in charge of J. I. Campbell, an Ontario maker, assisted by J. P. Strang, who made at Yorkton last year. A little butter is being sold locally. The patrons this year are drawing their own cream, as the rate charged for hauling was becoming excessive. Where there are a number on a route they take turns in drawing in the cream, and find that the plan works very satisfactorily.

Through the kindness of the genial host, T. Hilliard, of that excellent hostelry, the Queen's, we had a nice drive behind his handsome pair of drivers south of the town to the farm of L. G. Bell, who is pleasantly situated among the bluffs and going into stock raising and dairying as well as grain growing. He sends his cream to the creamery in the summer and supplies private customers with butter during the winter. He has a warm stable and finds that it pays well to take good care of his cows during the winter, as he makes more out of their winter's proceeds than he does out of the summer end of their milking season. South of Mr. Bell we found some excellent crops of wheat and hay, but there are also some fields of wheat sown on stubble that illustrate only too plainly the folly of trying to grow too many crops without summer fallowing.

North of Regina.

In this issue we give an illustration of the farm buildings of Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, whose farm of 1,920 acres lies some 20 miles northwest of Regina. The brothers are twins, and though small of stature, do not farm on a small scale, having now about 1,000 acres under the plow. About 50 head of horses are kept, largely grade Clydes, but among them are some half 'dozen pure-bred Clydesdale mares, headed by an excellent stallion. The most of the horses are of their own breeding; these brothers started with almost nothing some years ago. About 50 head of hogs are kept, largely Berkshires, but among them some good Tamworth crosses. Last winter they fed some 60 head of 3-year-old steers, finishing them on grass and grain this spring. The average gain made by the steers during the fattening period was 260 lbs. A 15-foot windmill on the barn furnishes power for pumping water, grinding grain and cutting feed. It is their intention to build a hog pen this season.

A. Graham, Pomeroy, while at Winnipeg fair, sold a Shorthorn bull calf to E. Burridge, of Cypress River, for \$175.

John Ramsay, Priddis, Alta., informs us that he has disposed of his yearling Shorthorn bull, Woodlawn Boy, advertised in last issue of The Farmer. He still has several cows and heifers for sale.

Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, has sold to the Iowa Agricultural College one of the very finest Shorthorns he ever bred. This bull, Scotland's Crown, 15 months old, is by a Cruickshanks bull, Wanderer, and his dam, is half-sister to the dam of a half dozen of Duthie's very best bulls, including Challenge Cup and Bright Archer. In the hands of Prof. Curtiss this should prove a phenomenal animal.

List of Stock Inspectors in the N. W. T., for 1899.

J. H. G. Bray, Medicine Hat, Assa.
J. Herron, Pincher Creek, Alta.
R. G. Mathews, Macleod, Alta.
R. A. Jones, Calgary, Alta.
W. A. Douglas, Maple Creek, Assa.
W. B. Elliott, Cochrane, Alta.
Chas. Sharples, New Oxley, Alta.
Chas. M. Lange, Langenburg, Assa.
B. Westman, Churchbridge, Assa.
W. B. Smithette, Saltcoats, Assa.
A. S. Balfour, Lumsden, Assa.
G. M. Webb, Regina, Assa.
Jas. R. Agar, Balgonie, Assa.
Jos. Brannan, Broadview, Assa.
John S. Dickson, Grenfell, Assa.
W. J. Campbell, Duck Lake, Sask.
D. W. Garrison, Saskatoon, Sask.
Ben Burk, Gainsboro, Assa.
Hy. A. Campbell, Carnduff, Assa.
William Greer, Oxbow, Assa.
Allan R. Hooper, Alameda, Assa.
John Elkins, Estevan, Assa.
G. H. Morrison, Wapella, Assa.
Blake Anderson, Red Jacket, Assa.
Robert Stewart, Moosomin, Assa.
Wm. Plaxton, Prince Albert, Sask.
Chas. E. Goode, Dundurn, Sask.
Thos. Scott, Lethbridge, Alta.
H. Tennant, Coutts, Alta.
A. M. Burdick, Lacombe, Alta.
Wm. Postill, Red Deer, Alta.
H. A. Hetherington, Innisfail, Alta.
T. V. Simpson, V.S., Yorkton, Assa.
Wm. H. Todd, High River and Cayley, Alta.
Wm. Gemmell, Whitewood, Assa.
F. Ricks, Morley, Alta.
Jas. A. Lidgate, Qu'Appelle, Assa.
Andrew Reid, Ponoka, Alta.
C. W. Shephard, Leduc, Alta.
W. Dean, Olds, Alta.
W. Milburn, Swift Current, Assa.
Wm. Hunt, Weyburn, Assa.
William R. Howey, Edmonton, Alta.
J. E. Miquelon, Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Daniel McLean, Indian Head, Assa.

Sheep Shearing.

The Cardston Record of the 7th inst. contains the following item from one of the members of the Cardston sheep shearers, who have been working among the sheep bands in this district:—

We commenced shearing for J. A. Grant on June 7th, but on account of the rainy

weather we have not done much shearing. Enough to justify the assertion of the Record, that most of the party can shear from 100 to 135 per day each. On Saturday, June 24th, we sheared 1,071 head in 9½ hours, and on Monday, June 26th, we sheared in 9½ hours 1,022 head. The sheep sheared were one, two and three-year-old wethers. They were all full fleeced sheep, belonging to the Lethbridge Sheep Co. The following is the total of each man's work for one day, June 26th (9½ hours):

William Blackmore	162
W. G. Smith	162
Thomas Gregson	133
Andrew Gregson	130
James Gregson	125
Charles Olsen	105
William Tyler	104
Alex. Gregson	103

Total 1022

Wool Market.

The miserable prices going for wool may not be an unmitigated evil in the long run. The low prices favor the enterprise of the local woolen mills, a species of manufacture that deserves more notice than it gets. A representative of The Farmer happened the other day to encounter Mr. Fraser, of the Morden woolen mills, who is buying freely good western wool, and can naturally pay something more than dealers who must live by their business and pay freight to the east besides. Sheep owners who have wool to sell at this season should send a sample to Morden and get prices on it. One mistake made by these shippers is in sending small lots, whose value is much discounted by the high freight on small quantities. For example, a small lot from Duck Lake sent as a trial shipment cost \$10, or about a third of the total value of the wool. Had three times the quantity been sent, the charges would have been very little more. We are glad to learn this home mill is doing an excellent business, as it deserves.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

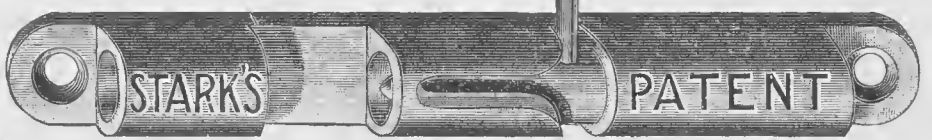
BOILER TUBING. Write for prices.



Horse Nails per 25 lb. box only \$1. These are a job lot of unfinished horse nails—which we secured at a bargain and are going to let our customers have the advantage—are really worth twice the money. We are selling them fast, and expect to be completely sold out this month.

Iron Pipe
at wholesale prices.

Belting
of all kinds at lowest prices.



Burglar Alarms only 15c. each, post paid anywhere in the Dominion, 25c. This is a wonderful article, and in protecting property it will pay for itself over and over again.

WILKINS & CO., 166 & 168 King Street East, TORONTO.



Territorial Institutes.

A series of institute meetings have just been held by the Department of Agriculture along the Prince Albert line of railway. As these were the first meetings of this kind that have been held they were more or less of an experiment, as the settlers did not just know what to expect. The attendance at each point was more than anticipated and great interest was taken in the addresses. Special interest was taken in the subject of noxious weeds, as the farmers along this line find that new weeds are constantly coming in and are afraid they get some of the worst weeds and let them spread before they are aware of their true name and character. As regards this there is one rule which every farmer should always follow. If you find a new weed and do not know its name, *pull it up*, then send a sample to the Department of Agriculture at Regina, or to Dr. James Fletcher, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for identification. You will then get an answer, telling you the name of the weed, whether it is a troublesome one or not and the best means of eradicating it. There is no occasion for any uncertainty about the character of weeds. It costs nothing to send them to Ottawa, as they are carried free of postage; therefore, every farmer should be on the lookout for new weeds and learn their true name, nature and danger at once. Only by keeping constantly on guard can a man keep his farm free of noxious weeds.

Meetings were held at Saskatoon, Rosthern, Duck Lake and Prince Albert. The speakers were Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture; T. N. Willing, noxious weed inspector for the Territories, and George Harcourt, of The Nor'-West Farmer.

The Commissioner spoke on the work of the agricultural societies under the new ordinance. In the past the Territorial government has given the societies a grant of a dollar per member up to 150 members. Besides this the Dominion government has given a grant which has been divided among the societies according to their membership, with the maximum placed at 83 members. This arrangement has been the means of encouraging the formation of small societies, as a society of 150 or 300 members drew no more money than one with just membership sufficient to take up the grant. The Dominion government has asked the Territorial government to undertake the distribution of these funds in the future, and accordingly new rules and regulations were passed at the last session of the Assembly for the administration of these grants. As the new ordinance makes radical changes in some of the rules, it will be put into force gradually, so as not to upset the present plans of any society.

During 1899 no change will be made in the present method of distributing the grants other than that the limit of 83 as the maximum membership will be done away with and the full membership of any society will count in the distribution of the grant. The minimum of 50 members to obtain a grant still holds good.

During 1900 the two grants will be added together and divided among all the societies having 50 members and over, according to the membership of 1899. This is a point the farmers don't want to forget. The grants have, in the past, been made after the show was over, and this alone has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction in the

payment of prize money. In the future the grants will be paid in advance and on the membership of the previous year.

In 1900 the ordinance as it was passed will come into force in all its clauses. The government does not believe in multiplying societies, therefore the societies are to be asked to do the work farmers' institutes do in other places. Such work comes in close touch with the work of an agricultural society and can be easily undertaken by the society. To encourage and assist the society to make this work effective, the ordinance provides for a grant of one dollar per member up to 150 members. This money is to be used for institute purposes and not for show purposes. One object the government has in giving this grant is to enable the society to form a good agricultural library or to assist in obtaining good agricultural papers, etc., for the use of its members.

The radical changes in the ordinance are in the conditions under which the grants are given for show purposes. The government believes that there are too many small shows and that they are not accomplishing the good they should because the amount of money offered in prizes is so small that there is not inducement enough to bring out good competition, the result being that the show falls into the hands of a few, to whom the prizes are so much easily earned money, and the grant is thus spent without accomplishing the real good it was intended that it should. In the future a society must show that it has an amount in membership fees, donations, etc., exclusive of municipal and government grants, of \$350, to devote to prizes before it can participate in the government grant for show purposes. The grant for show purposes will not be divided according to membership, but according to the amount of prize money raised as above, the maximum limit being \$1,000.

The working effect of this ordinance will be to encourage the larger and stronger societies and discourage the small ones. It is designed to force small societies to unite in holding a show, or, if they cannot raise sufficient funds, to hold a show every alternate year by saving their membership fees, donations, etc., of one year to add to those of the next year to make up the necessary \$350 in order to enable them to participate in the government grant.

The Commissioner also called attention to the prizes the government were offering for the best grains in order to obtain good samples to send to the Paris exhibition next year. He urged farmers to prepare grain for these competitions, so that there may be fine samples of grain of all kinds to represent the great fertility of our plains at this world's exposition.

At each meeting he pointed out the methods that successful farmers in the Indian Head district followed in order to obtain good crops, and urged farmers to summer fallow every third year to gather moisture and kill weeds. His addresses were practical throughout and much enjoyed by all who heard them.

T. N. Willing, the Territorial weed inspector, spoke on "Noxious Weeds" and the best methods of eradicating them. Samples were gathered, we are sorry to say, of a great many weeds at each place. At Saskatoon he found the stink weed gaining a good hold, also the Canadian thistle, ball mustard, false flax, wild oats, and a beginning of the tumbling mustard. Besides these, the native weeds, wild buckwheat, pig weed, etc., were really causing the most damage. It was the same at Rosthern, only tumbling mustard had a much better introduction and there were no Canadian thistles. At Prince Albert the most of the weeds were old-timers — Canadian thistles, wild oats, and stink weed — but some new weeds were coming in, while the greatest damage was being done by the common weeds not regarded as noxious or

harmful. These weeds are allowed to fill the soil, and in some cases they almost choke the crop. More careful and early summer fallowing was most strongly urged. Most farmers let their summer fallow go too long before they plow it; the result is that a lot of the weeds ripen and the seed is buried when the land is plowed, thus filling the soil. If the land was plowed earlier these seeds would not be ripe.

George Harcourt spoke on the advisability and adaptability of the country for mixed farming. From charts he pointed out the good and bad points of steers from a butcher's standpoint, and urged the farmers to select sires having the desired qualities to use on their cows. He also pointed out the characteristics of a good cow from charts, and spoke of the best methods of feeding and caring for her.

The addresses at Rosthern were interpreted in German and at Duck Lake in French.

Joseph Wylie, of Maywood Farm, Tre-garva, Assa., has a tree belt two miles long around his farm, consisting of four rows of maples and four of Balm of Gileads, which are doing well and beautify his place very much. The maples were grown from seed and the Balm of Gilead was raised from poles which were plowed in. The branches of the poles were cut off about six inches from the trunk of the trees and overlapped a little at the ends, which makes the young trees come up uniformly. By leaving about half a foot of the branches it is found that there are lots of buds from which the em-



Hunting Rocky Mountain Locusts.

Professors Fletcher and Luggar and H. McKellar.

bryo trees shoot. In the four rows of Balm of Gilead in one mile about 4,000 poles were laid down, which have averaged five trees to the pole. The trees were cultivated for the first three years by running a plow with a sharp share, plowing very lightly away from the trees in spring and up to them in the autumn. By bolting a special iron on the jaws of the plow, using one horse, running lightly and dipping the share away from the trees, it is possible to run very closely to the row and still not disturb it. Mr. Wylie has also had splendid success in growing small fruits, but we expect to have something of interest from his pen on this subject a little later on.

PEEL'S HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.

The great blood purifier.
Will put your stock in good
condition for very little money.
Every package sold on a positive
guarantee. Write for
pamphlet and testimonials.

R. H. PEEL - WINNIPEG.



The Devil's Drinking Song.

Here's a fair, young boy. Hunt him
down! Hunt him down!
He's his mother's joy. Hunt him down.
We must have recruits;
Whom it kills it little boots
Hunt him down! Hunt him down! Hunt
him down!

Down! Down!

See that clean, young man. Hurl him
down! Hurl him down!
Give him his first dram. Hurl him down!
Tell him there's no harm.
Let him feel the siren's charm.
Hurl him down! Hurl him down! Hurl
him down!

Down! Down!

And the pure young girl. Drag her
down! Drag her down!
Into fashion's whirl. Drag her down;
Blemish her fair name,
Stain her deep with all our shame.
Drag her down! Drag her down! Drag
her down!

Down! Down!

Hear the preacher talk! Pull him down!
Pull him down!
All our plans he'd balk. Pull him down!
Twist our thumb-screws down,
Till we starve him out of town.
Pull him down! Pull him down! Pull
him down!

Down! Down!

And the aged mother. Bring her down!
Bring her down!
Cries and tears we'll smother. Bring her
down!
Her gray hairs in woe,
To the silent tomb must go.
Bring her down! Bring her down! Bring
her down!

Down! Down!

The Manitoba Farmer's Wife.

By Observer, Baldur, Man.

I make no apology for taking as a subject "The Farmer's Wife," as this is a topic of the greatest and most vital importance to every agriculturist. There is no other person about a farm that so much depends on, and yet, in a great many cases, there is no person about the farm that is so much neglected. I do not intend to pick out a few individual cases, for I know that there are a few farmers' wives that have very comfortable lives and get everything that they need, and, on the other hand, words can scarcely describe the sufferings of others, but I want to speak of the lot of the majority, and it is not what may be called a happy one. I have noticed that very few farmer's daughters marry farmers, although they are the class above all others that ought to be most suitable for farm life. Why is this? Is it because they know too much of the hardships of that kind of life, and so keep out of danger? One might almost be excused for thinking so. Well, we cannot compel farmers' daughters to marry farmers, but the lot of a farmer's wife might be so changed that, instead of being shunned, it would be envied.

She has to be wife, mother, nurse, seamstress, cook, housekeeper, laundress, dairy-maid, gardener, poultry-keeper, etc.

Now, it is not so much this endless routine that puts the finish on so many women, as the fact that she sees nothing new, just the same monotonous tasks, week in and week out. Her husband's business takes him abroad a good deal, where he has opportunities of meeting with and exchanging ideas with others—giving and receiving help—but the wife's duties being all at home, she has no such chances, and the idea that she needs them enters very few farmers' heads.

The wife of the average farmer here really needs to work hard, but she should not be allowed to work beyond her strength and she ought to have her share of rest and recreation when she needs it. She will probably say that she has not time for either, but it is the duty of the husband to insist in this case, or she will have to find time to die, or perhaps go insane, and people will talk of the mysterious ways of Providence in taking the mother when her family needed her most, when it was simply a case of neglect. She was foolish enough to work herself to death, and her husband was blind enough to let her.

Men's work here on a farm is not so hard in proportion to their strength. They can sit and do a great deal of their work, plowing, seeding, mowing, raking, binding and so on, with all the latest improvements in machinery, while in many farm homes there is not so much as a washing machine or a wringer. The creameries established in so many places in the province are a boon to the farmer's wife, and to those who are allowed to take advantage of them, it is like having a new lease of life granted, but there are farmers who, for the sake of a cent or two per pound more for butter, still insist on having the butter made at home by their overburdened wives, who, perhaps, have not half the appliances required for making good butter. I am not an agent for any creamery, but I think that any farmer who keeps over four cows ought to send his cream to a creamery, if there is one within reach.

There are many ways in which her work might be lessened, but above all I would like every farmer to know that it will pay him to take his wife out for a drive at least once a week. And be sure that she gets a rest on Sunday. As a rule, the rest of the family get a good rest on Sunday, and they also get their meals, which have to be prepared for them by the one member of the family who is supposed to do without rest.

Now, I don't want to be too hard on the farmer. I just want to see a fair even division of labor according to strength, and I would like to see the rest and recreation divided a little fairer than they are at present in most cases, and last, but not least, I would like to see a fairer division of the proceeds of the farm. I have not space to say as much about this as I would like to.

The whole trouble nearly all springs from want of thought on the part of the farmer himself. I hope that the farmers who read this will not be offended, but will candidly ask themselves if it applies in any degree to them.

By Mignonette, Innisfail, Alta.

I quite agree with the writer of the article in *The Nor'-West Farmer* of July 5th, entitled "The Farmers' Wife a Business Partner." If the wife was made a partner in the business of farming, there would be fewer discontented women on the farm. When they get a full share of the work, but little or no share of the profits, it is not to be wondered at if they do complain. Of course, we all know that the work which a man does is heavier than that which a woman does, but then, each has strength according to their different work. A woman's work to her is as hard as a man's work is to him. Ask any woman, whether if it were possible, she

would change places with her husband. I think in many cases the answer would be "Yes," and yet, if the husband was only a little more thoughtful and kind to his wife, I think you would get a very different answer.

I do not want to infer that all men are thoughtless or unkind. There are quite a number of farmers' wives who are quite content as they are and would not change places with anyone. There must be a reason for this, and if it can be said of one it is possible for it to be said of more. I think that a woman who does her share of the work, and has her share of the responsibility of the home, certainly has a right to an equal share of the profits.

True marriage is very like a business partnership, and to keep the business running smooth there must be perfect trust and confidence between the partners; and in every farm house there should be two bears—"Bear and Forbear."

How to Keep Boys on the Farm.

By Prairie, Rothbury, Assa.

This being a sore subject on parents that have a grown-up family of sons, and all have drifted away from the farm to the city, to enter into the struggle of life there, I will try to outline some mode whereby parents who have boys in their tender years, or just finishing their schooling, and thinking of striking out for some form of livelihood for the future, might induce them to stay on the farm and afterwards become farmers of no mean calibre.

Boys being brought up on the farm from infancy, and allowed to go about with their father, and see the mode of treating each animal on the farm, and the way of preparing for crops, fencing, buildings, etc., have naturally by the time that their schooling is finished a fair elementary education in farming. When the school days are done take them on the farm and give them a fair wage, either in cattle, horses or sheep, which ever they prefer, and do not by any means treat them as slaves, but have set hours for working, i. e., an appointed time to start the day's work, also the same to finish, and instill into them that what is to be done is to be done well, and that the work of a farmer is not one of mere drudgery, but the highest calling in the land, seeing that upon the farmer depends the life of the nation, in that he has to supply the people with the necessities of life. Always give a holiday when there is one held for any special purpose in the district, or the nearest town, and if there is a church held within reasonable distance do not leave them at home to attend to anything that requires attention, but take Sabbath about with them at church, and thereby you will show them by doing so, more than anything else, that you repose in them the utmost confidence, and when they see that being done, they will begin to see that they are entering with fair prospects on the year of maturity, and get them to see that they have to fight the world for a livelihood, whatever their lot in life might have been, then it is generally the farmer's life is considered the most enjoyable, as well as the highest calling that can befall to any of us poor mortals. For, as the Bible has it, "Seed time and harvest shall not cease, neither shall man cease to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow."

The judge looked up as he climbed the stair,
And his wife looked down with a savage glare,
For all fierce words of tongue or pen,
The fiercest are these: "Where have you been?"

Romance of the Turf.

"What a funny little horse, Tom!"

"Well, he is rather wobbly, but he's all right, just the same, and thoroughbred to the tip of his tail." And they laughed at the awkward little creature, but handled him gently and petted him more than would have been good for him if he hadn't been born with an angelic disposition. And he grew big and strong and beautiful, and one day they put the harness on him and he thought it was a new game invented for his amusement and was wilfully naughty, until they taught him how to play it scientifically, and then he liked it, and by and by, when the yellow-wheeled sulky was brought out his big eyes would sparkle and his long neck arch itself like a bow, while his restless feet would fairly dance in his eagerness to get away and make that rubber-tired wheel look like a yellow streak down the long level stretch of road.

And when he came back to the big, comfortable stall, she was always waiting with his lump of sugar, and sometimes she hugged him and called him a beauty, and the boy who waited on him rubbed his satiny coat until it shone, and only laughed when he threw himself into the straw and rolled over and got himself dirty, like the naughty baby he was. Oh, those were happy days—there wasn't a wish ungratified for him.

Then, one never-to-be-forgotten day, they swathed his legs in long bandages, fastened his blanket on him and she came and patted his silky coat. He was nervous and excited, and the boy turned cartwheels and wriggled about in his clothes and said over and over: "Why, he's a dead-sure winner—he can't fail!" and both the others said stoutly: "Of course not!"

And then they took him to the cars, and that he didn't like. He wasn't afraid of them—not he—he wasn't afraid of anything, but he didn't like that noise and the odor wasn't agreeable, and his stall was so little and cramped—but the boy got in with him, and they talked it over together, and by and by—he didn't know how long they had been, but it seemed an eternity—they got out, and he was there to meet them and they went to a great big place, where there were lots of men, and he was put in a stall, and allowed to roll about, and she came and brought him sugar, and he felt that it was all right, although he knew he wasn't home.

They had brought the yellow sulky and he had two or three runs with it and saw lots of horses with swarms of men around them, and he wondered why they didn't pay any attention to him—he was used to so much of it that it rather astonished him. He didn't know that he was just an unknown yearling, who, in the eyes of the racing world, hadn't a ghost of a show to come in anywhere except at the tail of the string—and if he had known, he wouldn't have understood or cared.

Then came the afternoon when she kissed him. My, what a time he had! The boy had almost rubbed his coat off, he had brushed him so, and the old sulky was brought around looking like new, and he came in a yellow silk cap and helped the boy put the harness on and get him ready—and by and by, he was on the big, level track and came down before a great high building, where surely all the people were packed, and they were looking at him and yelling like mad.

There were other horses driven by men in bright-colored silk caps and they got in his way—he wished they wouldn't, because he felt like going—he didn't want to stand still. Then they were lined up and a great quiet fell on the crowd—three, four times they got away, but were called back—then—they were off.

How those people yelled. He didn't like the dust those horses were flinging back at him. How strong he felt, and wasn't this sport? But there were all those horses in front of him—there was that black horse

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away on in the lead, and the sorrel filly who had acted so viciously at the start—he wasn't going to stand their dust—he'd get up there himself, and he stretched his long legs, and went as he had never gone in his life before—but some way that black horse kept right there in front of him.

He didn't like it at all—his graceful body got nearer to the ground, the long legs seemed to fly and the polished hoofs to spurn the earth. One by one they were passed, the filly lunged by his side for some time, and then he left her, but the black still led. He crept closer—his head was just even with the black sulky. Down the track the crowd was standing and he could hear the hoarse roar of thousands of voices—and then for the first time in his life he heard the whistle of the lash and felt its sting upon his back!

What indignity was this—his proud heart was filled with rage—it must have been the brute driving the black. He would show him—and with one great burst of speed he passed the black and three clear lengths in the lead swept under the wire and passed that howling mob, while cries of "Klamath! Klamath!" made music in his soul. How proud he was and how easy it had been for him. He could do it all over again, but they took him to his stall, and the boy wrapped him up and acted like a lunatic. And he put his arms around his neck and looked at him—well—he was glad he had passed the black—and she came and kissed him right between the eyes, and gave him his sugar and cried on his neck—and his cup of happiness was full and running over.

He didn't know it, but that day he laid the foundation for their fortunes. They

had been miserably poor when they got him in payment of that debt. They had felt that he would bring them luck, and to-day they had given him his chance and he hadn't failed them. They loved and petted him to his heart's content, but they also took him about on that Western circuit and he was successful—so successful that the next year they took him all over the country, and he got so he didn't mind the cars or the crowds. The boy always travelled with him, and in time he made them independent.

Last year, while they were East, she died and he was heartbroken, so that in just one week, he, too, went out over his long road, never to return, and only the boy and the horse was left. The lawyers opened the papers, and they found a curious thing! The boy was left \$1,500, and the horse was to pay him his usual salary for taking care of him.

Everything the horse made was to be invested for his own use. If he died, all the property went to a distant relation of the man's, so the boy had a selfish motive for caring for the horse, which was really unnecessary, as he loved him! On the 12th of June, when Denver's racing season opened at Overland park, the name of the horse appeared on the programme.

If you will pay him a visit in his own padded stall you will find the boy in close attendance, and he will tell you that the horse's name is Klamath, that his illustrious sire was Altamont, Oregon's blind idol; that he was once the pampered slave of Thomas Raymond and his wife, but now a free and independent member of the racing fraternity, owning himself, and rich in his own right.—Mail and Express.

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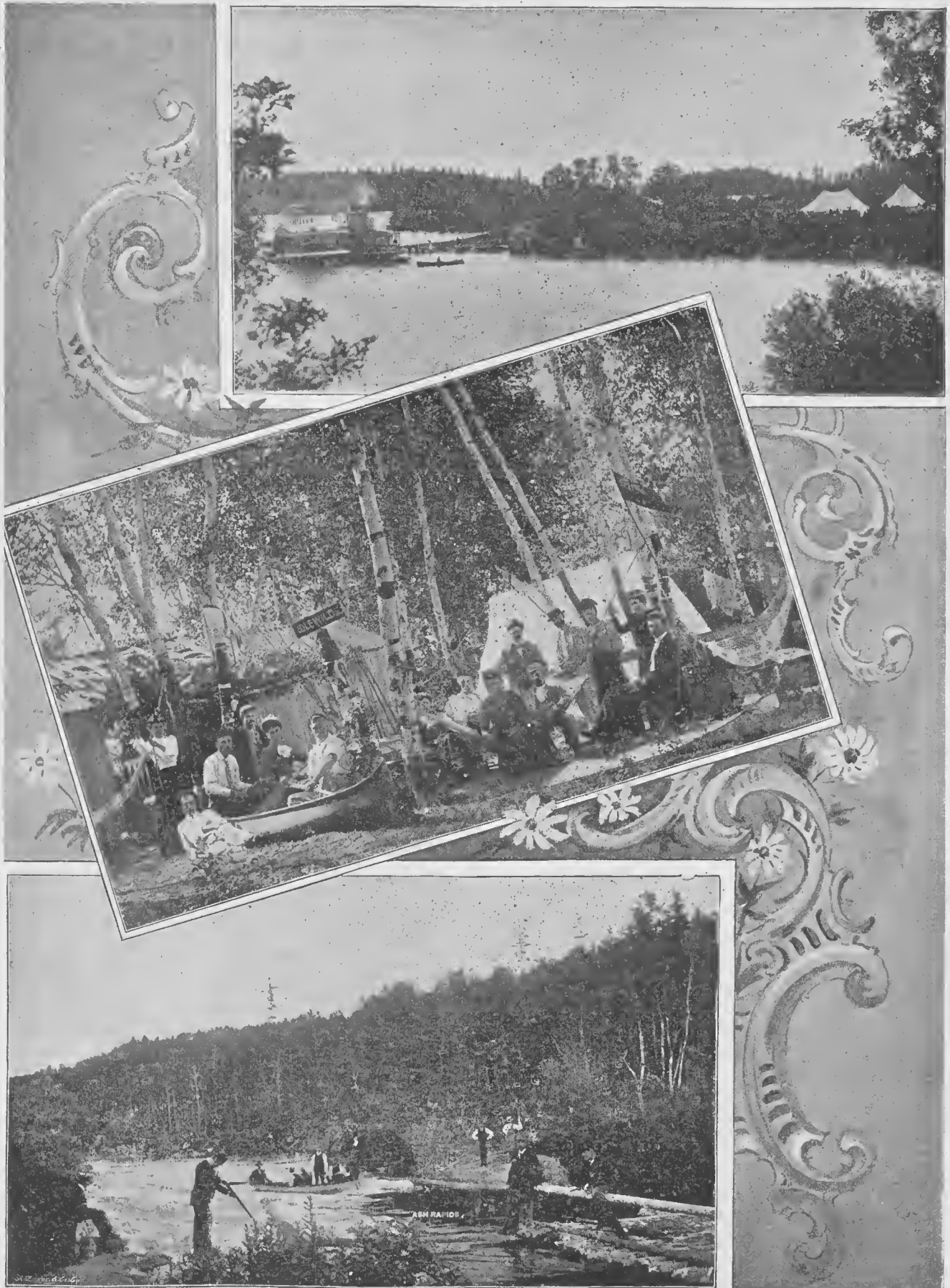


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He Couldn't Catch On.

When a little lad at school
He couldn't catch on.
If sleighs were passin' by the door
The other boys, 'bout half a score,
Would take a runnin' jump an' ride,
But he wuz houn' to jump too wide,
Wuz sure to lose his grip an' fall,
An' down upon the roadway sprawl—
He couldn't catch on!

'Nafter squirr'ls an' hickory nuts
He couldn't catch on.
He'd climh an' climh, like all the rest
An' sweat an' do his level best.
He'd try an' try to grah a limh—
A rotten one, huh! jist like him—
An' then he'd fall an' strike a stone
An' hust his little collar-hone.
No, he couldn't catch on!

At Sunday School 'twas jist the same,
He couldn't catch on.
The teacher she would up an' say,
"Now who did little David slay"
Then gave a hint hy whisperin', "Gol—
Gol—Gol—" He'd stare, that's all,
An' gaze upon the floor an' wall
An' twist his legs an' shout "St. Paul!"
Naw, he couldn't catch on!

An' when he growed to be a man
He couldn't catch on.
Every girl he courted shook him;
Not a one of them as took him;
Into their hearts he couldn't wiggle,
He only made them sniff and giggle;
An' any kind uv homely lout
Cud easy cut the pore chap out
Cuz he couldn't catch on.

Where'er he went 'twus jist the same,
He couldn't catch on.
The dangdest man to make a slip,
He took the wrong train every trip.
He started onst for Montreal
An' reached Chicago—that wuz all.
Bought a restraunt—turned out a hun stand,
An' then he hought a gold brick onst and—
Huh, he couldn't catch on.

An' now he's dead, an' jist hecuz
He couldn't catch on.
Ahsent-mindness wuz 'mong his faults;
He went ter buy an ounce uv salts,
He asked fer strikinnine instead,
An' 'fore he knowed it he wuz dead.
The jury o'er the mishap hoded,
Verdict: Didn't know 'twas loaded.
Naw! he couldn't catch on!
—The Khan.

A Hint for Borrowers.

The young author is as proud of his pen children as the maternal duck of her first brood.

Boy—"Mother wants—"

Mr. Ballad—"Yes, I know; she wants to borrow my lawn mower. You tell her she can't have it."

Boy—"She doesn't want your lawn mower. She wants to know—"

Mr. Ballad—"Oh, she wants to know if I'll lend her my garden rake again, does she? Well, you tell her I say no."

Boy—"Mother doesn't want any of your old gardening things. She just wants to know if you'll be kind enough to lend her that book of poems that you wrote and just had printed?"

Mr. Ballad—"Poems? Why, certainly—with pleasure! Tell her she honors me with the request."

Boy—"She's been wanting to read them for a long time. She says everyone's talking about Ballads for the Billion."

Mr. Ballad—"Indeed? Tell her to keep the book as long as she likes. Can I do anything more for you, my little man?"

Boy—"Yes, come to think of it, father said I might as well get your lawn mower while I was over here."

Mr. Ballad—"Why, of course, he's welcome to the use of it at any time!"

Boy—"And he would like the loan of your garden rake, if you can spare it."

Mr. Ballad—"Very well; you'll find them in the tool house. Tell him to come and get them any time without asking. And here's a sixpence for yourself for sweets."

Laugh and the world laughs with you, unless it happens to be an old joke that you are telling as a personal experience.

The Way We Look at Things.

The way we look at things, and the spirit with which we enter into them, has more to do with our success or failure than we think. We quote a story which aptly illustrates this principle:—

A farmer once remarked in the presence of a neighbor that he did not believe anything could ruffle his wife's temper.

"I can tell you something that will if you'll consent to try it," urged the man.

"Agreed," said the farmer.

"Just bring home, and cut up, a load of the crookedest wood you can find," proposed this disturber of peace, "and if that doesn't fret her, I don't know what will."

The plan was complied with. To appreciate the vexation consequent upon poor wood, one has only to recall the old-fashioned fireplaces, and the carefulness with which the wood must be laid on them to make the "kettle boil," for it is to that period of time that our incident refers. There was no change in things at the farmer's; in fact, everything seemed to be more agreeable, so the husband thought. At last he said:—

"Wife, how do you like the wood I brought you last?"

"First-rate," said the wife. "These crooked sticks fit right round my kettle, and make it boil in half the time."

The farmer's wife realized that things which "can't be cured must be endured." Her best and noblest powers had been called forth in overcoming the difficulty which, to another, might have seemed like an evil.

"Young Timmidy Tanx has bought a new trap." "Why, I didn't think he had the money; what does he want to sport a trap for?" "To catch rats."

Miss Ella Ewing, of Gorin, Mo., is eight feet two inches in height, and here is a chance for some young man to get a wife that he could really look up to.

An Antipodean Farmer's Lament.

This is how a farmer sings in an Australian agricultural paper:—

Of late the price has been so low
For anything that farmers grow,
That 'pon my word they hardly know
What way to move
To make an honest pound or so
Till times improve.

Many have given up their plows,
And some have started breeding sows,
While some have ta'en to milking cows—
A dirty joh.
I'd sooner garden, like the Chows,
Than milk the mob.

I've watched their movements night and morn,
How in the yard they've ripped and torn,
To hail them up; I've cursed and sworn—
You've done the same;
And once I nearly got a horn
Stuck in my wame.

And while you're milking there's her tail
Always swishing like a flail;
At first she'll drop it in the pail,
Then mind your eye,
For cow was never known to fail
When she lets fly.

And then you're either skimming pans
Or washing out ten-gallon cans,
And tearing skin off arms and hands
With jagged tin.
That's woman's work; to he a man's,
It is a sin.

With plowing I'd a farmer be,
And plow as long as I could see;
No dairying or cows for me
In muck and splutter;
I'd just milk one or two for tea
An' wee hit hutter.

I'm off the cows, you see, that's plain;
You must be with them hail or rain,
No matter if you're sick or lame,
There you must be,
Sunday or Saturday the same.
No! not for me.

First Boarder—"Did you hear the report of the engagement of our landlady's daughter?"

Second Boarder—"I should say I did. I was sitting in the next room at the time, and it was a pretty loud report, let me tell you."

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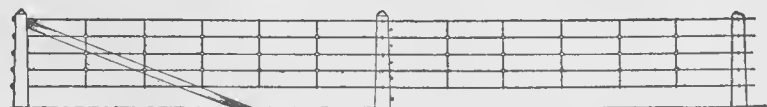
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Everything Needs Rest.

People will say, as observant people have been saying for a good many years, that metals, like living beings, grow tired, and that machinery works better and surer for an occasional rest.

Some men know that if an old watch, which had been discarded because of uncertainty, be wound up after a rest of ten years, will often surprise the owner by doing faithful duty as a timekeeper. A refractory razor laid aside for a year seems renewed, if not rejuvenated.

Telegraph operators say that telegraph wires are better conductors on Monday than on Saturday on account of the Sunday rest they get in some of the Eastern States. They also say that a rest of three weeks adds 10 per cent. to the conductivity of a wire.

An Assyrian peddler, after making a complete tour of Manitoba, says about the different nationalities represented here (and they are legion) the following: "Englishman goot, but he lay too long in bed in ze morning; Canadian goot, but he work too hard and get up too early; Scotch, too much porridge; Irishman, peeg, peeg, to eat all ze time; Doukhobor, no good work and dirty; Indian goot, make nice bed and squaw give plenty of prairie chicken to eat; Frenchman bad, he steal my goots; Galician dirty, dirty—he love pigs; ze children and little pigs live together, sleep, eat and everything; Bachelor, he funny, sometimes angel, oder times something else; Dutchman, big belly, drink too much beer and eat too much sourcrouck."

A little girl said, "Oh, I am so tired, and I don't know what to do." Her mother quietly, and without saying anything, soon gave her something to do that absorbed her interest and attention, and when she stopped for a moment, after an hour's work, she smilingly said: "I am not tired a bit now." If one sits down idly to think about how hard he has worked all day he begins to feel tired all over, in body and spirit, and, worse than all, is sure to impart a large degree of that tired feeling to others. Let him, like the little girl, find some pleasant occupation that is a complete change from what he has been doing during the day, and as a rule he will forget about being tired and will realize that a change of thought and occupation is more restful than moping about and thinking of that tired feeling. While one is awake he should be busy with his mind or his hands, or both. If one is too tired, as some are, to think of doing anything, then by all means go to bed and stay there for ten hours. Speaking of being tired, a four-year-old one day lately said: "Mamma,

when she has her sleeves rolled up, is awful tired; nobody could be so tired unless may be God was when he had to make the world and had nothing to stand on but air." The mothers certainly are the ones who have the best reason to get tired, but, as a rule, bless them, they are the ones who are apt to say the least about it.

Keep on Learning.

There is a rhyme, no mere jingle, which says that

"Just experience proves, in every soil,
That those who think will govern those
who toil."

Perhaps the greatest field for investigation and experiment which the various callings of life have ever furnished is the farmers' business—farming. Notwithstanding this fact, the need has always been more for thinkers than for workers. Until the last few decades the idea obtained very largely that, while brainy men were required for the professions and other callings, anybody was smart or intelligent enough to be a farmer. In fact, the farmers themselves were satisfied to be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." This has largely changed and of later years the farmer is coming more and more to take his place as an intelligent citizen, and a peer of those who have been accustomed to look down upon the agricultural calling.

What has been the cause of this change? No doubt it is largely due to the splendid educational facilities which have placed at least an ordinary education within the reach of all. Now-a-days, with our free public school system, it is possible for the children of the very poorest parents to receive at least enough of the ground-work of an education to open up a great many avenues of continued study which will secure information that will be found to be invaluable stock-in-trade on the great marts of the world.

But, how very few of our farmers avail themselves of all the advantages which are within reach? Very many consider that the few years spent at school should constitute the whole of a person's education, forgetting the fact that this is only intended as a foundation upon which to build. As a result there is no effort made to keep on learning. The writer is sometimes gratified to visit a farm home where every member is a student—where plenty of good literature is taken, and where the members are not only posted on the war news, the murder cases, and the politics, but where they are able to discuss almost any subject intelligently. To do this requires careful and well-chosen reading. The trouble generally is perhaps not so much that not

enough time is spent in reading as that the reading is indiscriminate. Make every hour spent in this way count for something. The time spent amongst the papers and books should be worth as much as the time spent in the fields. But it is more particularly along the line of the farmer's education in his own business with which we intend to deal. We think that no farmer should be satisfied to stop learning until he has understood the why and the wherefore of the different processes of nature with which he must interlace his own operations. This will furnish him with study and occasion to use his perceptive faculties for a great many years—probably as long as he lives. By understanding Nature he will not only be able to increase his earning, but will also find much more of interest in his business. In short, a good deal of the sense of drudgery will be removed and the tilling of the soil will be regarded as one of the most open, free and noble callings. The fine branches of the business should be learned. Institutions, such as the Farmers' Institute, the agricultural press, the dairy school, the experimental farm, should all be made to contribute their quota to this education. Not only this, but a point should be made that with every crop taken off as many lessons of experience as possible should be harvested.

The story is told of a celebrated machinist who sent out the following bill for making some repairs to a large but refractory engine which had baffled the skill of several less skilful men:—

To repairing engine 25c.
To knowing how \$20.00

It is the "knowing how" which counts. The wideawake farmer who is competent to supply the brains for the community at large, and his own farm in particular, will always find his knowledge in demand, and there will be plenty of others who will always be willing to supply the brawn.

"Riches take unto themselves wings," said the teacher, "and swiftly speed away. Can any boy tell me what kind of riches are meant?" "Yes'm," answered the fan-cared little chap, "Ostriches."

"'I had money,' is in the past tense, Jimmie," said the teacher. "Now, if I were to say 'You have money,' what tense would that be?" "That," replied the honest urchin, "would be pretense."

She—"I wouldn't marry you if you were worth your weight in gold."

He—"But suppose I tell you I am at the head of a trust?"

She—"My own. You have conquered me!"

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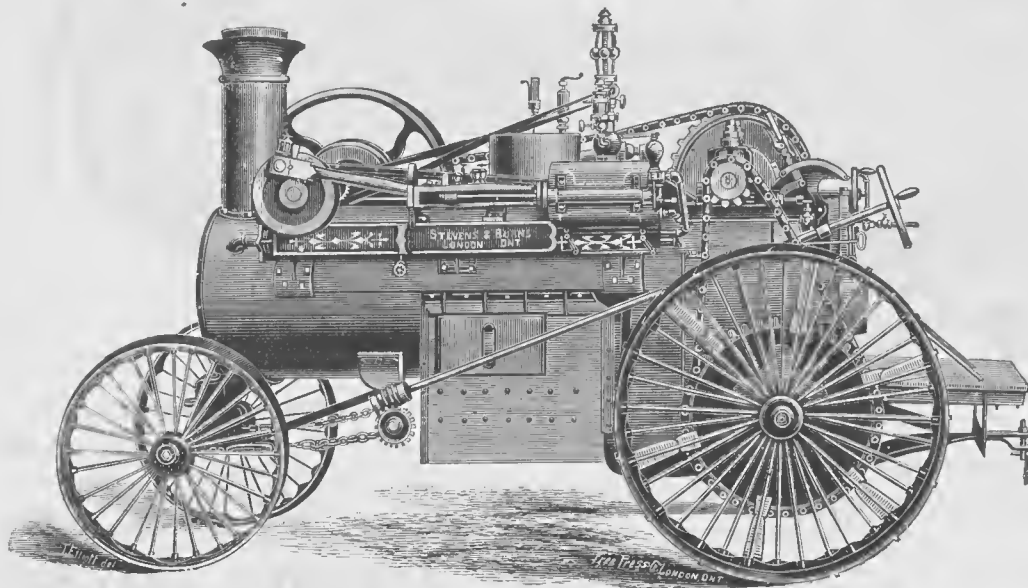
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Early Wheat Growing and Milling in Southern Minnesota.

The Northwestern Miller has just been reviewing the various stages of progress through which the wheat growing and milling interests of the new northwest has passed within the last thirty years. Forty years ago St. Paul was the outpost of civilization, the head of river navigation, and, except by overland trips in farm wagons that took months to make, the only access to St. Paul was by means of stern-wheel steamers. It is only thirty years since the first railroad bridge to cross the Mississippi was built at Hastings, a short way below St. Paul. Red Wing, a short distance lower down the river, was up to that time the greatest primary wheat market of the world. It stood on a high bluff overhanging the flat river valley, and from the virgin soils to the west the grain was teamed in during the winter and stored till the opening of navigation next spring made it practicable to carry out the accumulations of the winter. Farmers near the river had the advantage of being able to ship out what they had to sell before the river froze up.

For the winter deliveries suitable storage was needed, and so warehouses were built, reaching up from the river flats to the level of the town above. No elevating apparatus was needed. The wheat went in at the top and was stored till wanted on the different floors below. There was no trouble over dockage in those happy early days. If the wheat was clean and fit for market the merchant who took it in exchange for his goods, allowed himself a good margin, say 10 to 15, and even 20 cents a bushel on its possible value next May. If not clean there were fanners on that top flat, through which the producer could dress it. Southern Minnesota for 100 miles west of the river was the wheat garden of the west.

Part of its produce was carried down the Minnesota river, then a very important navigable stream, along which each flourishing country merchant had his grain warehouse, and often a saw mill as well. Instead of lobbying for railroad bonuses, as we do now, the "pull" on the legislature was for snag pulling steamers to lift and put out of the way the huge trees uprooted by the spring floods and stranded all along the river tracks.

All the wheat carried in the barges that navigated those shallow streams was carried in bags, though go-ahead establishments had a wooden spout, through which they could run a bulk cargo. If in bags there was a rush for days getting the grain bagged up. The boat tied up at the nearest big tree, the gang-plank was run out and the deck-hands rustled between the pile at the river bank and the boat till the consignment was all taken up. Piers and landing stages came in later and were in their turn superseded by the railroad platform.

Often the warehouses had to be built a good way back from the river bank to avoid the risk of being carried away by a heavy spring flood, and in that case a lot of teams had to be engaged to haul the grain bags down to the river bank. It was always a hot time in those old river bank towns along the Mississippi when a steamboat had passed up stream and was to take grain going down. They are quiet enough now so far as grain is concerned.

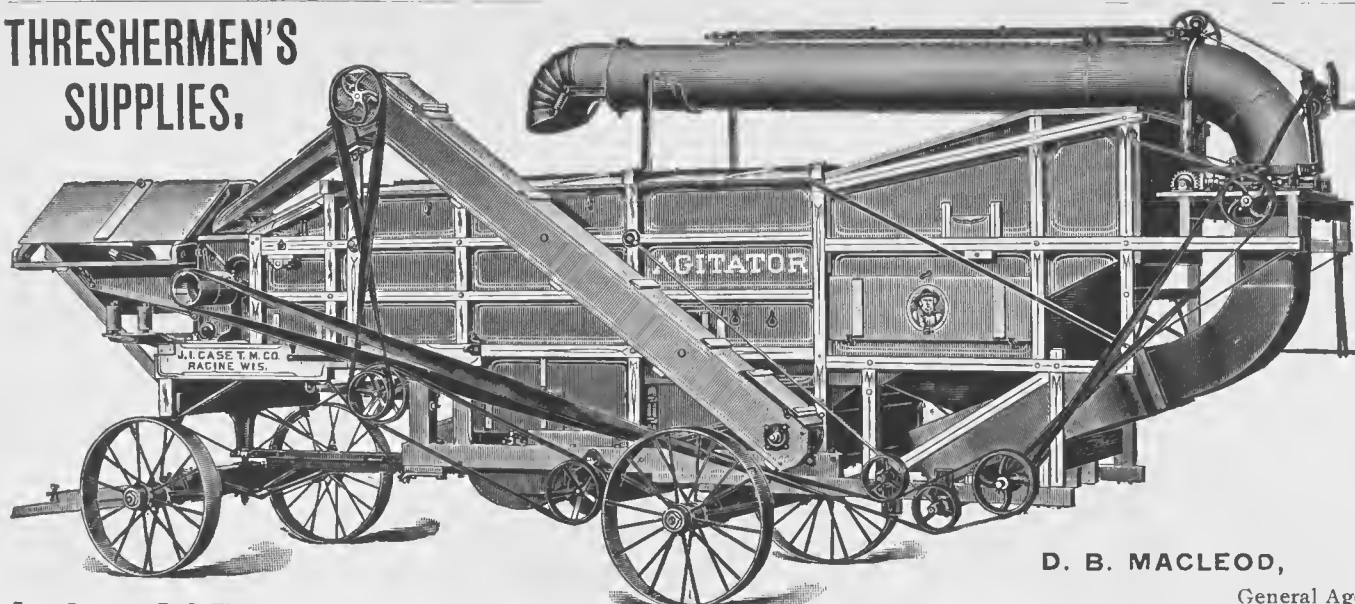
In the season of shallow water barges were poled up stream long distances on the Minnesota river, floating leisurely back to the river mouth, where the cargo could be transferred to larger boats.

Minneapolis was not then thought of as a milling centre. Small custom mills did all the local gristing, and long distances were travelled by settlers with their family grist. Milling on a small scale was begun at the Falls of St. Anthony in 1854, but

there was a great panic in 1857, which paralyzed the whole country. One difficulty of the first merchant mill at Minneapolis was the want of enough wheat to keep it going. The Minneapolis of to-day dates from less than thirty years ago. From 1871 to 1878 the development was very rapid. In 1875 the Millers' Association was organized on a temporary agreement for three months to buy enough wheat on the co-operative plan to keep the mills going, and so well did it work that the association was organized under State law. That was in 1876, only twenty-three years ago, and the daily capacity of the mills then running was 6,000 barrels. So very limited was the total wheat production of the country tributary to Minneapolis that the millers had a hard fight to collect enough wheat to keep their business going, and it was not till 1882 that enough wheat was brought into that market to provide a surplus that could be reckoned on for exportation. In 1881 the total receipts were 16,317,000 bus., and only 514,000 bus. were available for export. The next year the receipts were 18,974,000 bus., and 2,105,000 were exported. For 1898 the receipts were 77,159,980 bus. About 40,000,000 bushels more of spring wheat were inspected, under Minnesota rules outside of Minneapolis, most of which was at Duluth. Over 46,000,000 bus. of winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and flax were inspected in the same year. Such has been the marvellous expansion of agricultural production to the south of us in less than one generation. Manitoba is making similar history now, though her development has been by rail instead of by water.

"Willie, Willie, stop pulling that poor cat's tail!" "I ain't pullin' its tail," replied the young hopeful. "I'm just holdin' the tail and it's the cat's doing' the pullin'."

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An English School of Agriculture.

There have been agricultural colleges in the old country for a good many years already, and though perhaps a little too high flying in their pretensions they have done good work. But it has been reserved for a business man with clear practical ideas to project an agricultural school, something in the line of the Minnesota farm school. This gentleman, John Corbett, has been for over forty years owner of very profitable salt works in Worcestershire, which he has raised by his business tact from stagnation to a business that employs hundreds of contented workmen and made a fortune for their employer as well. But of the estate bought with his profits Mr. Corbett has set apart 200 acres to be used as a teaching farm, with suitable buildings and instructors, at which the sons of farmers, lads of 15 to 20 years of age, may get at a very moderate cost such knowledge of the higher lights as will qualify them to work on 20th century principles. This college is to be limited to thirty pupils from the three nearest counties, but will, no doubt, furnish a practical stimulus to more work along the same lines. Mr. Corbett will spend \$250,000 in all to fit and endow this school, and has the strong approval and support of front rank men around him. His tried practical wisdom will do much to make this new venture a genuine benefit to its pupils and is a fine example of the broad philanthropic spirit that should characterize a highly successful man of business.

On this subject the English Rural World pithily remarks: "Our rural educational system, so far as agriculture is concerned, is a good deal top-heavy; instead of beginning by giving a cheap and good practical agricultural and general education to the laborers and farmers' sons, we begin by giving a collegiate education of a much higher character, and far less useful to the sons of the better-to-do."

Churning.

Professor Robertson, the well-known Dairy Commissioner, gives the following hints on the important point of churning:

The preferable degree of ripeness in the cream will be indicated by the following point—a mild, pleasant acid taste, a uniformly thick consistency, and a glossy appearance somewhat like white oil paint.

If not at the exact temperature desired for churning, it should be cooled or warmed to that point, which may range from 54 to 64 degrees Fahr., according to the season. It should be strained into the churn and the churn should not be filled to more than two-fifths of its capacity.

If butter color is to be used, it should be added to the cream before the churning is commenced.

The regular speed of a factory revolving churn should be about sixty-five revolutions per minute; and when butter granules are formed in the churn, a few gallons of weak brine (salt and water) at a temperature not above 50 degrees Fahr., should be added, to assist in the separation between the granules of butter and the buttermilk, and also to give a firmer body to the butter.

The churning should then be continued until the granules of butter become a little larger than clover seed. The buttermilk should then be drawn off and a quantity equal to the buttermilk, of pure cold water, at a temperature of from 50 degrees to 58 degrees Fahr., according to the season, should be put into the churn, for the purpose of washing out the buttermilk from the butter granules. The churn should receive a few quick revolutions, and the water should be drawn off immediately. Attention to this is of some importance, as the water will contain more or less curdy matter, which, if allowed to settle on the sides of the churn, forms a film there, where it is apt to adhere to the butter when that settles gradually as the water is drawn off.

After the butter has been left to stand for some twenty minutes, it should be salted at the rate of from one quarter of an ounce of salt per pound of butter, to one ounce of salt per pound of butter, according to the preference of the market which is to be supplied. The very finest quality of pure salt only should be used. That which is of a uniform fineness of grain and velvety to the touch is suitable.

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